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(54) Title: OVEREXPRESSION OF MAMMALIAN AND VIRAL PROTEINS

(57) Abstract

The invention features a synthetic gene encoding a protein normally expressed in mammalian cells wherein at least one non-preferred or less preferred codon in the natural gene encoding the mammalian protein has been replaced by a preferred codon encoding the same amino acid.

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OVEREXPRESSION OF MAMMALIAN AND VIRAL PROTEINS

Field of the Invention

The invention concerns genes and methods for
5 expressing eukaryotic and viral proteins at high levels
in eukaryotic cells.

Background of the Invention

Expression of eukaryotic gene products in prokaryotes is sometimes limited by the presence of
10 codons that are infrequently used in *E. coli*. Expression of such genes can be enhanced by systematic substitution of the endogenous codons with codons overrepresented in highly expressed prokaryotic genes (Robinson et al. 1984). It is commonly supposed that rare codons cause
15 pausing of the ribosome, which leads to a failure to complete the nascent polypeptide chain and a uncoupling of transcription and translation. The mRNA 3' end of the stalled ribosome is exposed to cellular ribonucleases, which decreases the stability of the transcript.

20 Summary of the Invention

The invention features a synthetic gene encoding a protein normally expressed in mammalian cells wherein at least one non-preferred or less preferred codon in the natural gene encoding the mammalian protein has been
25 replaced by a preferred codon encoding the same amino acid.

Preferred codons are: Ala (gcc); Arg (cgc); Asn (aac); Asp (gac) Cys (tgc); Gln (cag); Gly (ggc); His (cac); Ile (atc); Leu (ctg); Lys (aag); Pro (ccc); Phe 30 (ttc); Ser (agc); Thr (acc); Tyr (tac); and Val (gtg). Less preferred codons are: Gly (ggg); Ile (att); Leu (ctc); Ser (tcc); Val (gtc). All codons which do not fit the description of preferred codons or less preferred codons are non-preferred codons.

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By protein normally expressed in mammalian cells is meant a protein which is expressed in mammalian under natural conditions. The term includes genes in the mammalian genome such as Factor VIII, Factor IX, 5 interleukins, and other proteins. The term also includes genes which are expressed in a mammalian cell under disease conditions such as oncogenes as well as genes which are encoded by a virus (including a retrovirus) which are expressed in mammalian cells post-infection

10 In preferred embodiments, the synthetic gene is capable of expressing said mammalian protein at a level which is at least 110%, 150%, 200%, 500%, 1,000%, or 10,000% of that expressed by said natural gene in an in vitro mammalian cell culture system under identical 15 conditions (i.e., same cell type, same culture conditions, same expression vector).

Suitable cell culture systems for measuring expression of the synthetic gene and corresponding natural gene are described below. Other suitable 20 expression systems employing mammalian cells are well known to those skilled in the art and are described in, for example, the standard molecular biology reference works noted below. Vectors suitable for expressing the synthetic and natural genes are described below and in 25 the standard reference works described below. By "expression" is meant protein expression. Expression can be measured using an antibody specific for the protein of interest. Such antibodies and measurement techniques are well known to those skilled in the art. By "natural 30 gene" is meant the gene sequence which naturally encodes the protein.

In other preferred embodiments at least 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, or 90% of the codons in the natural gene are non-preferred codons.

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In a preferred embodiment the protein is a retroviral protein. In a more preferred embodiment the protein is a lentiviral protein. In an even more preferred embodiment the protein is an HIV protein. In 5 other preferred embodiments the protein is gag, pol, env, gp120, or gp160. In other preferred embodiments the protein is a human protein.

The invention also features a method for preparing a synthetic gene encoding a protein normally expressed by 10 mammalian cells. The method includes identifying non-preferred and less-preferred codons in the natural gene encoding the protein and replacing one or more of the non-preferred and less-preferred codons with a preferred codon encoding the same amino acid as the replaced codon.

15 Under some circumstances (e.g., to permit introduction of a restriction site) it may be desirable to replace a non-preferred codon with a less preferred codon rather than a preferred codon.

It is not necessary to replace all less preferred 20 or non-preferred codons with preferred codons. Increased expression can be accomplished even with partial replacement.

In other preferred embodiments the invention features vectors (including expression vectors) 25 comprising the synthetic gene.

By "vector" is meant a DNA molecule, derived, e.g., from a plasmid, bacteriophage, or mammalian or insect virus, into which fragments of DNA may be inserted or cloned. A vector will contain one or more unique 30 restriction sites and may be capable of autonomous replication in a defined host or vehicle organism such that the cloned sequence is reproducible. Thus, by "expression vector" is meant any autonomous element capable of directing the synthesis of a protein. Such

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DNA expression vectors include mammalian plasmids and viruses.

The invention also features synthetic gene fragments which encode a desired portion of the protein.

5 Such synthetic gene fragments are similar to the synthetic genes of the invention except that they encode only a portion of the protein. Such gene fragments preferably encode at least 50, 100, 150, or 500 contiguous amino acids of the protein.

10 In constructing the synthetic genes of the invention it may be desirable to avoid CpG sequences as these sequences may cause gene silencing.

The codon bias present in the HIV gp120 envelope gene is also present in the gag and pol proteins. Thus, 15 replacement of a portion of the non-preferred and less preferred codons found in these genes with preferred codons should produce a gene capable of higher level expression. A large fraction of the codons in the human genes encoding Factor VIII and Factor IX are non- 20 preferred codons or less preferred codons. Replacement of a portion of these codons with preferred codons should yield genes capable of higher level expression in mammalian cell culture. Conversely, it may be desirable to replace preferred codons in a naturally occurring gene 25 with less-preferred codons as a means of lowering expression.

Standard reference works describing the general principles of recombinant DNA technology include Watson, J.D. et al., Molecular Biology of the Gene, Volumes I and 30 II, the Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Company, Inc., publisher, Menlo Park, CA (1987); Darnell, J.E. et al., Molecular Cell Biology, Scientific American Books, Inc., Publisher, New York, N.Y. (1986); Old, R.W., et al., Principles of Gene Manipulation: An Introduction to 35 Genetic Engineering, 2d edition, University of California

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Press, publisher, Berkeley, CA (1981); Maniatis, T., et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, publisher, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989); and Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Ausubel et al., Wiley Press, New York, NY (1989).

Detailed Description

Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 depicts the sequence of the synthetic gp120 (SEQ ID NO: 34) and a synthetic gp160 (SEQ ID NO: 35) gene in which codons have been replaced by those found in highly expressed human genes.

Figure 2 is a schematic drawing of the synthetic gp120 (HIV-1 MN) gene. The shaded portions marked v1 to v5 indicate hypervariable regions. The filled box indicates the CD4 binding site. A limited number of the unique restriction sites are shown: H (Hind3), N_h (Nhe1), P (Pst1), N_a (Nae1), M (Mlu1), R (EcoR1), A (Age1) and N_o (Not1). The chemically synthesized DNA fragments which served as PCR templates are shown below the gp120 sequence, along with the locations of the primers used for their amplification.

Figure 3 is a photograph of the results of transient transfection assays used to measure gp120 expression. Gel electrophoresis of immunoprecipitated supernatants of 293T cells transfected with plasmids expressing gp120 encoded by the IIIB isolate of HIV-1 (gp120IIIB), by the MN isolate (gp120mn), by the MN isolate modified by substitution of the endogenous leader peptide with that of the CD5 antigen (gp120mnCD5L), or by the chemically synthesized gene encoding the MN variant with the human CD5Leader (syngp120mn). Supernatants were harvested following a 12 hour labeling period 60 hours post-transfection and immunoprecipitated with CD4:IgG1 fusion protein and protein A sepharose.

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Figure 4 is a graph depicting the results of ELISA assays used to measure protein levels in supernatants of transiently transfected 293T cells. Supernatants of 293T cells transfected with plasmids expressing gp120 encoded by the IIIB isolate of HIV-1 (gp120 IIIb), by the MN isolate (gp120mn), by the MN isolate modified by substitution of the endogenous leader peptide with that of CD5 antigen (gp120mn CD5L), or by the chemically synthesized gene encoding the MN variant with human CDS leader (syngp120mn) were harvested after 4 days and tested in a gp120/CD4 ELISA. The level of gp120 is expressed in ng/ml.

Figure 5, panel A is a photograph of a gel illustrating the results of a immunoprecipitation assay used to measure expression of the native and synthetic gp120 in the presence of rev in trans and the RRE in cis. In this experiment 293T cells were transiently transfected by calcium phosphate coprecipitation of 10 µg of plasmid expressing: (A) the synthetic gp120MN sequence and RRE in cis, (B) the gp120 portion of HIV-1 IIIB, (C) the gp120 portion of HIV-1 IIIB and RRE in cis, all in the presence or absence of rev expression. The RRE constructs gp120IIIBRRE and syngp120mnRRE were generated using an Eag1/Hpa1 RRE fragment cloned by PCR from a HIV-1 HXB2 proviral clone. Each gp120 expression plasmid was cotransfected with 10 µg of either pCMVrev or CDM7 plasmid DNA. Supernatants were harvested 60 hours post transfection, immunoprecipitated with CD4:IgG fusion protein and protein A agarose, and run on a 7% reducing SDS-PAGE. The gel exposure time was extended to allow the induction of gp120IIIBrre by rev to be demonstrated. Figure 5, panel B is a shorter exposure of a similar experiment in which syngp120mnRRE was cotransfected with or without pCMVrev. Figure 5, panel C is a schematic diagram of the constructs used in panel A.

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Figure 6 is a comparison of the sequence of the wildtype rat THY-1 gene (wt) (SEQ. ID. NO: 37) and a synthetic rat THY-1 gene (env) (SEQ. ID. NO: 36) constructed by chemical synthesis and having the most prevalent codons found in the HIV-1 env gene.

Figure 7 is a schematic diagram of the synthetic ratTHY-1 gene. The solid black box denotes the signal peptide. The shaded box denotes the sequences in the precursor which direct the attachment of a phophatidyl-inositol glycan anchor. Unique restriction sites used for assembly of the THY-1 constructs are marked H (Hind3), M (Mlu1), S (Sac1) and No (Not1). The position of the synthetic oligonucleotides employed in the construction are shown at the bottom of the figure.

Figure 8 is a graph depicting the results of flow cytometry analysis. In this experiment 293T cells transiently transfected with either wildtype rat THY-1 (dark line), ratTHY-1 with envelope codons (light line) or vector only (dotted line). 293T cells were transfected with the different expression plasmids by calcium phosphate coprecipitation and stained with anti-ratTHY-1 monoclonal antibody OX7 followed by a polyclonal FITC-conjugated anti-mouse IgG antibody 3 days after transfection.

Figure 9, panel A is a photograph of a gel illustrating the results of immunoprecipitation analysis of supernatants of human 293T cells transfected with either syngp120mn (A) or a construct syngp120mn.rTHY-1env which has the rTHY-1env gene in the 3' untranslated region of the syngp120mn gene (B). The syngp120mn.rTHY-1env construct was generated by inserting a Not1 adapter into the blunted Hind3 site of the rTHY-1env plasmid. Subsequently, a 0.5 kb Not1 fragment containing the rTHY-1env gene was cloned into the

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NotI site of the syngp120mn plasmid and tested for correct orientation. Supernatants of 35S labelled cells were harvested 72 hours post transfection, precipitated with CD4:IgG fusion protein and protein A agarose, and 5 run on a 7% reducing SDS-PAGE. Figure 9, panel B is a schematic diagram of the constructs used in the experiment depicted in panel A of this figure.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Construction of a Synthetic gp120 Gene Having Codons

10 Found in Highly Expressed Human Genes

A codon frequency table for the envelope precursor of the LAV subtype of HIV-1 was generated using software developed by the University of Wisconsin Genetics Computer Group. The results of that tabulation are 15 contrasted in Table 1 with the pattern of codon usage by a collection of highly expressed human genes. For any amino acid encoded by degenerate codons, the most favored codon of the highly expressed genes is different from the most favored codon of the HIV envelope precursor.

20 Moreover a simple rule describes the pattern of favored envelope codons wherever it applies: preferred codons maximize the number of adenine residues in the viral RNA. In all cases but one this means that the codon in which the third position is 25 A is the most frequently used. In the special case of serine, three codons equally contribute one A residue to the mRNA; together these three comprise 85% of the codons actually used in envelope transcripts. A particularly striking example of the A bias is found in the codon 30 choice for arginine, in which the AGA triplet comprises 88% of all codons. In addition to the preponderance of A residues, a marked preference is seen for uridine among degenerate codons whose third residue must be a pyrimidine. Finally, the inconsistencies among the less

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frequently used variants can be accounted for by the observation that the dinucleotide CpG is underrepresented; thus the third position is less likely to be G whenever the second position is C, as in the 5 codons for alanine, proline, serine and threonine; and the CGX triplets for arginine are hardly used at all.

TABLE 1: Codon Frequency in the HIV-1 IIb env gene and in highly expressed human genes.

		High Env				High Env			
10	<u>Ala</u>	GC	C	53	27	Cys	TG	68	16
			T	17	18		T	32	84
			A	13	50	Gln	CA	12	55
			G	17	5		G	88	45
15						Gly	GA	25	67
	<u>Arg</u>	CG	C	37	0		A	75	33
			T	7	4		G		
			A	6	0	Gly	GG	50	6
20		AG	G	21	0		C	12	13
			A	10	88		T	14	53
			G	18	8		A	24	28
25	<u>Asn</u>	AA	C	78	30	His	CA	79	25
			T	22	70		C	21	75
30	<u>Asp</u>	GA	C	75	33	Ile	AT	77	25
			T	25	67		T	18	31
							A	5	44
35	<u>Leu</u>	CT	C	26	10	Ser	TC	28	8
			T	5	7		T	13	8
			A	3	17		A	5	22
TT		TT	G	58	17		G	9	0
40			A	2	30	AG	C	34	22
			G	6	20		T	10	41
45	<u>Lys</u>	AA	A	18	68	Thr	AC	57	20
			G	82	32		T	14	22
							A	14	51
							G	15	7

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<u>Pro</u>				<u>Tyr</u>			
CC	C	48	27	TA	C	74	8
	T	19	14		T	26	92
	A	16	55				
5	G	17	5				

<u>Phe</u>				<u>Val</u>			
TT	C	80	26	GT	C	25	12
	T	20	74		T	7	9
	A				A	5	62
10	G				G	64	18

15 Codon frequency was calculated using the GCG program established by the University of Wisconsin Genetics Computer Group. Numbers represent the percentage of cases in which the particular codon is used. Codon usage frequencies of envelope genes of other HIV-1 virus isolates are comparable and show a similar bias.

In order to produce a gp120 gene capable of high level expression in mammalian cells, a synthetic gene encoding the gp120 segment of HIV-1 was constructed (syngp120mn), based on the sequence of the most common North American subtype, HIV-1 MN (Shaw et al. 1984; Gallo et al. 1986). In this synthetic gp120 gene nearly all of 25 the native codons have been systematically replaced with codons most frequently used in highly expressed human genes (FIG. 1). This synthetic gene was assembled from chemically synthesized oligonucleotides of 150 to 200 bases in length. If oligonucleotides exceeding 120 to 30 150 bases are chemically synthesized, the percentage of full-length product can be low, and the vast excess of material consists of shorter oligonucleotides. Since these shorter fragments inhibit cloning and PCR procedures, it can be very difficult to use 35 oligonucleotides exceeding a certain length. In order to use crude synthesis material without prior purification, single-stranded oligonucleotide pools were PCR amplified before cloning. PCR products were purified in agarose gels and used as templates in the next PCR step. Two

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adjacent fragments could be co-amplified because of overlapping sequences at the end of either fragment. These fragments, which were between 350 and 400 bp in size, were subcloned into a pCDM7-derived plasmid 5 containing the leader sequence of the CDS surface molecule followed by a NheI/PstI/MluI/EcoR1/BamH1 polylinker. Each of the restriction enzymes in this polylinker represents a site that is present at either the 5' or 3' end of the PCR-generated fragments. Thus, 10 by sequential subcloning of each of the 4 long fragments, the whole gp120 gene was assembled. For each fragment 3 to 6 different clones were subcloned and sequenced prior to assembly. A schematic drawing of the method used to construct the synthetic gp120 is shown in FIG. 2. The 15 sequence of the synthetic gp120 gene (and a synthetic gp160 gene created using the same approach) is presented in FIG. 1.

The mutation rate was considerable. The most commonly found mutations were short (1 nucleotide) and 20 long (up to 30 nucleotides) deletions. In some cases it was necessary to exchange parts with either synthetic adapters or pieces from other subclones without mutation in that particular region. Some deviations from strict adherence to optimized codon usage were made to 25 accommodate the introduction of restriction sites into the resulting gene to facilitate the replacement of various segments (FIG. 2). These unique restriction sites were introduced into the gene at approximately 100 bp intervals. The native HIV leader sequence was exchanged 30 with the highly efficient leader peptide of the human CDS antigen to facilitate secretion. The plasmid used for construction is a derivative of the mammalian expression vector pCDM7 transcribing the inserted gene under the control of a strong human CMV immediate early promoter.

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To compare the wild-type and synthetic gp120 coding sequences, the synthetic gp120 coding sequence was inserted into a mammalian expression vector and tested in transient transfection assays. Several different native 5 gp120 genes were used as controls to exclude variations in expression levels between different virus isolates and artifacts induced by distinct leader sequences. The gp120 HIV IIIb construct used as control was generated by PCR using a Sal1/Xhol HIV-1 HXB2 envelope fragment as 10 template. To exclude PCR induced mutations a Kpn1/Ear1 fragment containing approximately 1.2 kb of the gene was exchanged with the respective sequence from the proviral clone. The wildtype gp120mn constructs used as controls were cloned by PCR from HIV-1 MN infected C8166 cells 15 (AIDS Repository, Rockville, MD) and expressed gp120 either with a native envelope or a CD5 leader sequence. Since proviral clones were not available in this case, two clones of each construct were tested to avoid PCR artifacts. To determine the amount of secreted gp120 20 semi-quantitatively supernatants of 293T cells transiently transfected by calcium phosphate coprecipitation were immunoprecipitated with soluble CD4:immunoglobulin fusion protein and protein A sepharose.

25 The results of this analysis (FIG. 3) show that the synthetic gene product is expressed at a very high level compared to that of the native gp120 controls. The molecular weight of the synthetic gp120 gene was comparable to control proteins (FIG. 3) and appeared to 30 be in the range of 100 to 110 kd. The slightly faster migration can be explained by the fact that in some tumor cell lines like 293T glycosylation is either not complete or altered to some extent.

To compare expression more accurately gp120 35 protein levels were quantitated using a gp120 ELISA with

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CD4 in the demobilized phase. This analysis shows (FIG. 4) that ELISA data were comparable to the immunoprecipitation data, with a gp120 concentration of approximately 125 ng/ml for the synthetic gp120 gene, and 5 less than the background cutoff (5 ng/ml) for all the native gp120 genes. Thus, expression of the synthetic gp120 gene appears to be at least one order of magnitude higher than wildtype gp120 genes. In the experiment shown the increase was at least 25 fold.

10 The Role of rev in gp120 Expression

Since rev appears to exert its effect at several steps in the expression of a viral transcript, the possible role of non-translational effects in the improved expression of the synthetic gp120 gene was 15 tested. First, to rule out the possibility that negative signals elements conferring either increased mRNA degradation or nucleic retention were eliminated by changing the nucleotide sequence, cytoplasmic mRNA levels were tested. Cytoplasmic RNA was prepared by NP40 lysis 20 of transiently transfected 293T cells and subsequent elimination of the nuclei by centrifugation. Cytoplasmic RNA was subsequently prepared from lysates by multiple phenol extractions and precipitation, spotted on nitrocellulose using a slot blot apparatus, and finally 25 hybridized with an envelope-specific probe.

Briefly, cytoplasmic mRNA 293 cells transfected with CDM&, gp120 IIIB, or syngp120 was isolated 36 hours post transfection. Cytoplasmic RNA of HeLa cells infected with wildtype vaccinia virus or recombinant 30 virus expressing gp120 IIIb or the synthetic gp120 gene was under the control of the 7.5 promoter was isolated 16 hours post infection. Equal amounts were spotted on nitrocellulose using a slot blot device and hybridized with randomly labelled 1.5 kb gp120IIIb and syngp120 35 fragments or human beta-actin. RNA expression levels

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were quantitated by scanning the hybridized membranes with a phosphoimager. The procedures used are described in greater detail below.

This experiment demonstrated that there was no 5 significant difference in the mRNA levels of cells transfected with either the native or synthetic gp120 gene. In fact, in some experiments cytoplasmic mRNA level of the synthetic gp120 gene was even lower than that of the native gp120 gene.

10 These data were confirmed by measuring expression from recombinant vaccinia viruses. Human 293 cells or Hela cells were infected with vaccinia virus expressing wildtype gp120 IIIb or syngp120mn at a multiplicity of infection of at least 10. Supernatants were harvested 24 15 hours post infection and immunoprecipitated with CD4:immunoglobulin fusion protein and protein A sepharose. The procedures used in this experiment are described in greater detail below.

This experiment showed that the increased 20 expression of the synthetic gene was still observed when the endogenous gene product and the synthetic gene product were expressed from vaccinia virus recombinants under the control of the strong mixed early and late 7.5k promoter. Because vaccinia virus mRNAs are transcribed 25 and translated in the cytoplasm, increased expression of the synthetic envelope gene in this experiment cannot be attributed to improved export from the nucleus. This experiment was repeated in two additional human cell types, the kidney cancer cell line 293 and HeLa cells. 30 As with transfected 293T cells, mRNA levels were similar in 293 cells infected with either recombinant vaccinia virus.

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Codon Usage in Lentivirus

Because it appears that codon usage has a significant impact on expression in mammalian cells, the codon frequency in the envelope genes of other

5 retroviruses was examined. This study found no clear pattern of codon preference between retroviruses in general. However, if viruses from the lentivirus genus, to which HIV-1 belongs to, were analyzed separately, codon usage bias almost identical to that of HIV-1 was
10 found. A codon frequency table from the envelope glycoproteins of a variety of (predominantly type C) retroviruses excluding the lentiviruses was prepared, and compared a codon frequency table created from the envelope sequences of four lentiviruses not closely
15 related to HIV-1 (caprine arthritis encephalitis virus, equine infectious anemia virus, feline immunodeficiency virus, and visna virus) (Table 2). The codon usage pattern for lentiviruses is strikingly similar to that of HIV-1, in all cases but one, the preferred codon for
20 HIV-1 is the same as the preferred codon for the other lentiviruses. The exception is proline, which is encoded by CCT in 41% of non-HIV lentiviral envelope residues, and by CCA in 40% of residues, a situation which clearly also reflects a significant preference for the triplet
25 ending in A. The pattern of codon usage by the non-lentiviral envelope proteins does not show a similar predominance of A residues, and is also not as skewed toward third position C and G residues as is the codon usage for the highly expressed human genes. In general
30 non-lentiviral retroviruses appear to exploit the different codons more equally, a pattern they share with less highly expressed human genes.

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TABLE 2: Codon frequency in the envelope gene of lentiviruses (lenti) and non-lentiviral retroviruses (other).

		Other Lenti		Other Lenti	
5	<u>Ala</u>			<u>Cys</u>	
	GC	C	45	TG	C
		T	26		T
		A	20		
10		G	9		
	<u>Arg</u>			<u>Gln</u>	
	CG	C	14	CA	A
		T	6		G
15		A	16	<u>Glu</u>	A
		G	17	GA	G
	<u>Asn</u>	A	31		
	AA	G	15		
20	<u>Asp</u>			<u>Gly</u>	
	GA	C	55	GG	C
		T	51		T
			69		A
25				<u>His</u>	C
				CA	T
30	<u>Leu</u>			<u>Ile</u>	C
	CT	C	22	AT	T
		T	14		A
		A	21		
35		G	19		
		TT	15	<u>Ser</u>	C
		A	41	TC	T
		G	10		
40	<u>Lys</u>			<u>AG</u>	C
	AA	A	60		T
		G	40		A
			37		G
45	<u>Pro</u>			<u>Thr</u>	C
	CC	C	42	AC	T
		T	30		A
		A	20		G
50		G	7		
			14	<u>Thx</u>	C
			41	TA	T
			40		
55			5		

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<u>Phe</u>				<u>Val</u>	
TT	C	52	25	GT	C
	T	48	75		T
5				A	22
				G	25
					9
					10
					.54
					27

Codon frequency was calculated using the GCG program established by the University of Wisconsin Genetics Computer Group. Numbers represent the percentage in

- 10 which a particular codon is used. Codon usage of non-lentiviral retroviruses was compiled from the envelope precursor sequences of bovine leukemia virus feline leukemia virus, human T-cell leukemia virus type I, human T-cell lymphotropic virus type II, the mink cell focus-forming isolate of murine leukemia virus (MuLV), the Rauscher spleen focus-forming isolate, the 10A1 isolate, the 4070A amphotropic isolate and the myeloproliferative leukemia virus isolate, and from rat leukemia virus, simian sarcoma virus, simian T-cell leukemia virus, 15 leukemogenic retrovirus T1223/B and gibbon ape leukemia virus. The codon frequency tables for the non-HIV, non-SIV lentiviruses were compiled from the envelope precursor sequences for caprine arthritis encephalitis virus, equine infectious anemia virus, feline immunodeficiency virus, and visna virus.

In addition to the prevalence of A containing codons, lentiviral codons adhere to the HIV pattern of strong CpG underrepresentation, so that the third

- 30 position for alanine, proline, serine and threonine triplets is rarely G. The retroviral envelope triplets show a similar, but less pronounced, underrepresentation of CpG. The most obvious difference between lentiviruses and other retroviruses with respect to CpG prevalence 35 lies in the usage of the CGX variant of arginine triplets, which is reasonably frequently represented among the retroviral envelope coding sequences, but is almost never present among the comparable lentivirus sequences.

40 Differences in rev Dependence Between Native and Synthetic gp120

To examine whether regulation by rev is connected to HIV-1 codon usage, the influence of rev on the

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expression of both native and synthetic gene was investigated. Since regulation by rev requires the rev-binding site RRE in cis, constructs were made in which this binding site was cloned into the 3' untranslated 5 region of both the native and the synthetic gene. These plasmids were co-transfected with rev or a control plasmid in trans into 293T cells, and gp120 expression levels in supernatants were measured semiquantitatively by immunoprecipitation. The procedures used in this 10 experiment are described in greater detail below.

As shown in FIG. 5, panels A and B, rev upregulates the native gp120 gene, but has no effect on the expression of the synthetic gp120 gene. Thus, the action of rev is not apparent on a substrate which lacks 15 the coding sequence of endogenous viral envelope sequences.

Expression of a synthetic rat THY-1 gene with HIV envelope codons

The above-described experiment suggest that in 20 fact "envelope sequences" have to be present for rev regulation. In order to test this hypothesis, a synthetic version of the gene encoding the small, typically highly expressed cell surface protein, rat THY-1 antigen, was prepared. The synthetic version of 25 the rat THY-1 gene was designed to have a codon usage like that of HIV gp120. In designing this synthetic gene AUUUA sequences, which are associated with mRNA instability, were avoided. In addition, two restriction sites were introduced to simplify manipulation of the 30 resulting gene (FIG. 6). This synthetic gene with the HIV envelope codon usage (rTHY-1env) was generated using three 150 to 170 mer oligonucleotides (FIG. 7). In contrast to the syngp120mn gene, PCR products were directly cloned and assembled in pUC12, and subsequently 35 cloned into pCDM7.

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Expression levels of native rTHY-1 and rTHY-1 with the HIV envelope codons were quantitated by immunofluorescence of transiently transfected 293T cells. FIG 8 shows that the expression of the native THY-1 gene is almost two orders of magnitude above the background level of the control transfected cells (pCDM7). In contrast, expression of the synthetic rat THY-1 is substantially lower than that of the native gene (shown by the shift to of the peak towards a lower channel number).

To prove that no negative sequence elements promoting mRNA degradation were inadvertently introduced, a construct was generated in which the rTHY-1env gene was cloned at the 3' end of the synthetic gp120 gene (FIG. 9, 15 panel B). In this experiment 293T cells were transfected with either the syngp120mn gene or the syngp120/rat THY-1 env fusion gene (syngp120mn.rTHY-1env). Expression was measured by immunoprecipitation with CD4:IgG fusion protein and protein A agarose. The procedures used in 20 this experiment are described in greater detail below.

Since the synthetic gp120 gene has an UAG stop codon, rTHY-1env is not translated from this transcript. If negative elements conferring enhanced degradation were present in the sequence, gp120 protein levels expressed 25 from this construct should be decreased in comparison to the syngp120mn construct without rTHY-1env. FIG. 9, panel A, shows that the expression of both constructs is similar, indicating that the low expression must be linked to translation.

30 Rev-dependent expression of synthetic rat THY-1 gene with envelope codons

To explore whether rev is able to regulate expression of a rat THY-1 gene having env codons, a construct was made with a rev-binding site in the 3' end 35 of the rTHY1env open reading frame. To measure rev-

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- responsiveness of the a rat THY-1env construct having a 3' RRE, human 293T cells were cotransfected ratTHY-1envrre and either CDM7 or pCMVrev. At 60 hours post transfection cells were detached with 1 mM EDTA in 5 PBS and stained with the OX-7 anti rTHY-1 mouse monoclonal antibody and a secondary FITC-conjugated antibody. Fluorescence intensity was measured using a EPICS XL cytofluorometer. These procedures are described in greater detail below.
- 10 In repeated experiments, a slight increase of rTHY-1env expression was detected if rev was cotransfected with the rTHY-1env gene. To further increase the sensitivity of the assay system a construct expressing a secreted version of rTHY-1env was generated.
- 15 This construct should produce more reliable data because the accumulated amount of secreted protein in the supernatant reflects the result of protein production over an extended period, in contrast to surface expressed protein, which appears to more closely reflect the
- 20 current production rate. A gene capable of expressing a secreted form was prepared by PCR using forward and reverse primers annealing 3' of the endogenous leader sequence and 5' of the sequence motif required for phosphatidylinositol glycan anchorage respectively. The
- 25 PCR product was cloned into a plasmid which already contained a CD5 leader sequence, thus generating a construct in which the membrane anchor has been deleted and the leader sequence exchanged by a heterologous (and probably more efficient) leader peptide.
- 30 The rev-responsiveness of the secreted form ratTHY-1env was measured by immunoprecipitation of supernatants of human 293T cells cotransfected with a plasmid expressing a secreted form of ratTHY-1env and the RRE sequence in cis (rTHY-1envPI-rre) and either CDM7 or 35 pCMVrev. The rTHY-1envPI-RRE construct was made by PCR

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using the oligonucleotides

cgcggggctagcgcaaagagaataagtttaac as forward and
cgcggatcccttgtatTTgtactaata a as reverse primers and the
synthetic rTHY-1env construct as template. After

5 digestion with NheI and NotI the PCR fragment was cloned
into a plasmid containing CD5 leader and RRE sequences.
Supernatants of 35 S labelled cells were harvested 72
hours post transfection, precipitated with a mouse
monoclonal antibody OX7 against rTHY-1 and anti mouse IgG
10 sepharose, and run on a 12% reducing SDS-PAGE.

In this experiment the induction of rTHY-1env by
rev was much more prominent and clearcut than in the
above-described experiment and strongly suggests that rev
is able to translationally regulate transcripts that are
15 suppressed by low-usage codons.

Rev-independent expression of a rTHY-1env:immunoglobulin
fusion protein

To test whether low-usage codons must be present
throughout the whole coding sequence or whether a short
20 region is sufficient to confer rev-responsiveness, a
rTHY-1env:immunoglobulin fusion protein was generated.
In this construct the rTHY-1env gene (without the
sequence motif responsible for phosphatidylinositol
glycan anchorage) is linked to the human IgG1 hinge, CH2
25 and CH3 domains. This construct was generated by anchor
PCR using primers with NheI and BamHI restriction sites
and rTHY-1env as template. The PCR fragment was cloned
into a plasmid containing the leader sequence of the CD5
surface molecule and the hinge, CH2 and CH3 parts of
30 human IgG1 immunoglobulin. A HindIII/EagI fragment
containing the rTHY-1envveg1 insert was subsequently
cloned into a pCDM7-derived plasmid with the RRE
sequence.

To measure the response of the rTHY-1env/
35 immunoglobulin fusion gene (rTHY-1envvegirre) to rev human
293T cells cotransfected with rTHY-1envvegirre and either

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pCDM7 or pCMVrev. The rTHY-1envveglrrre construct was made by anchor PCR using forward and reverse primers with NheI and BamH1 restriction sites respectively. The PCR fragment was cloned into a plasmid containing a CDS 5 leader and human IgG1 hinge, CH2 and CH3 domains.

Supernatants of 35 S labelled cells were harvested 72 hours post transfection, precipitated with a mouse monoclonal antibody OX7 against rTHY-1 and anti mouse IgG sepharose, and run on a 12% reducing SDS-PAGE. The procedures used 10 are described in greater detail below.

As with the product of the rTHY-1envPI- gene, this rTHY-1env/immunoglobulin fusion protein is secreted into the supernatant. Thus, this gene should be responsive to rev-induction. However, in contrast to rTHY-1envPI-, 15 cotransfection of rev in trans induced no or only a negligible increase of rTHY-1envegl expression.

The expression of rTHY-1:immunoglobulin fusion protein with native rTHY-1 or HIV envelope codons was measured by immunoprecipitation. Briefly, human 293T 20 cells transfected with either rTHY-1envegl (env codons) or rTHY-1wtegl (native codons). The rTHY-1wtegl construct was generated in manner similar to that used for the rTHY-1envegl construct, with the exception that a plasmid containing the native rTHY-1 gene was used as 25 template. Supernatants of 35 S labelled cells were harvested 72 hours post transfection, precipitated with a mouse monoclonal antibody OX7 against rTHY-1 and anti mouse IgG sepharose, and run on a 12% reducing SDS-PAGE. The procedures used in this experiment are described in 30 greater detail below.

Expression levels of rTHY-1envegl were decreased in comparison to a similar construct with wildtype rTHY-1 as the fusion partner, but were still considerably higher than rTHY-1env. Accordingly, both parts of the fusion 35 protein influenced expression levels. The addition of

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rTHY-1env did not restrict expression to an equal level as seen for rTHY-1env alone. Thus, regulation by rev appears to be ineffective if protein expression is not almost completely suppressed.

5 Codon preference in HIV-1 envelope genes

Direct comparison between codon usage frequency of HIV envelope and highly expressed human genes reveals a striking difference for all twenty amino acids. One simple measure of the statistical significance of this 10 codon preference is the finding that among the nine amino acids with two fold codon degeneracy, the favored third residue is A or U in all nine. The probability that all nine of two equiprobable choices will be the same is approximately 0.004, and hence by any conventional 15 measure the third residue choice cannot be considered random. Further evidence of a skewed codon preference is found among the more degenerate codons, where a strong selection for triplets bearing adenine can be seen. This contrasts with the pattern for highly expressed genes, 20 which favor codons bearing C, or less commonly G, in the third position of codons with three or more fold degeneracy.

The systematic exchange of native codons with codons of highly expressed human genes dramatically 25 increased expression of gp120. A quantitative analysis by ELISA showed that expression of the synthetic gene was at least 25 fold higher in comparison to native gp120 after transient transfection into human 293 cells. The concentration levels in the ELISA experiment shown were 30 rather low. Since an ELISA was used for quantification which is based on gp120 binding to CD4, only native, non-denatured material was detected. This may explain the apparent low expression. Measurement of cytoplasmic mRNA levels demonstrated that the difference in protein

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expression is due to translational differences and not mRNA stability.

Retroviruses in general do not show a similar preference towards A and T as found for HIV. But if this family was divided into two subgroups, lentiviruses and non-lentiviral retroviruses, a similar preference to A and, less frequently, T, was detected at the third codon position for lentiviruses. Thus, the availing evidence suggests that lentiviruses retain a characteristic pattern of envelope codons not because of an inherent advantage to the reverse transcription or replication of such residues, but rather for some reason peculiar to the physiology of that class of viruses. The major difference between lentiviruses and non-complex retroviruses are additional regulatory and non-essentially accessory genes in lentiviruses, as already mentioned. Thus, one simple explanation for the restriction of envelope expression might be that an important regulatory mechanism of one of these additional molecules is based on it. In fact, it is known that one of these proteins, rev, which most likely has homologues in all lentiviruses. Thus codon usage in viral mRNA is used to create a class of transcripts which is susceptible to the stimulatory action of rev. This hypothesis was proved using a similar strategy as above, but this time codon usage was changed into the inverse direction. Codon usage of a highly expressed cellular gene was substituted with the most frequently used codons in the HIV envelope. As assumed, expression levels were considerably lower in comparison to the native molecule, almost two orders of magnitude when analyzed by immunofluorescence of the surface expressed molecule (see 4.7). If rev was coexpressed in trans and a RRE element was present in cis only a slight induction was found for the surface molecule. However, if THY-1 was expressed as

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a secreted molecule, the induction by rev was much more prominent, supporting the above hypothesis. This can probably be explained by accumulation of secreted protein in the supernatant, which considerably amplifies the rev effect. If rev only induces a minor increase for surface molecules in general, induction of HIV envelope by rev cannot have the purpose of an increased surface abundance, but rather of an increased intracellular gp160 level. It is completely unclear at the moment why this should be the case.

To test whether small subtotal elements of a gene are sufficient to restrict expression and render it rev-dependent rTHY1env:immunoglobulin fusion proteins were generated, in which only about one third of the total gene had the envelope codon usage. Expression levels of this construct were on an intermediate level, indicating that the rTHY-1env negative sequence element is not dominant over the immunoglobulin part. This fusion protein was not or only slightly rev-responsive, indicating that only genes almost completely suppressed can be rev-responsive.

Another characteristic feature that was found in the codon frequency tables is a striking underrepresentation of CpG triplets. In a comparative study of codon usage in *E. coli*, yeast, *drosophila* and primates it was shown that in a high number of analyzed primate genes the 8 least used codons contain all codons with the CpG dinucleotide sequence. Avoidance of codons containing this dinucleotide motif was also found in the sequence of other retroviruses. It seems plausible that the reason for underrepresentation of CpG-bearing triplets has something to do with avoidance of gene silencing by methylation of CpG cytosines. The expected number of CpG dinucleotides for HIV as a whole is about one fifth that expected on the basis of the base

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composition. This might indicate that the possibility of high expression is restored, and that the gene in fact has to be highly expressed at some point during viral pathogenesis.

- 5 The results presented herein clearly indicate that codon preference has a severe effect on protein levels, and suggest that translational elongation is controlling mammalian gene expression. However, other factors may play a role. First, abundance of not maximally loaded
10 mRNA's in eukaryotic cells indicates that initiation is rate limiting for translation in at least some cases, since otherwise all transcripts would be completely covered by ribosomes. Furthermore, if ribosome stalling and subsequent mRNA degradation were the mechanism,
15 suppression by rare codons could most likely not be reversed by any regulatory mechanism like the one presented herein. One possible explanation for the influence of both initiation and elongation on translational activity is that the rate of initiation, or
20 access to ribosomes, is controlled in part by cues distributed throughout the RNA, such that the lentiviral codons predispose the RNA to accumulate in a pool of poorly initiated RNAs. However, this limitation need not be kinetic; for example, the choice of codons could
25 influence the probability that a given translation product, once initiated, is properly completed. Under this mechanism, abundance of less favored codons would incur a significant cumulative probability of failure to complete the nascent polypeptide chain. The sequestered
30 RNA would then be lent an improved rate of initiation by the action of rev. Since adenine residues are abundant in rev-responsive transcripts, it could be that RNA adenine methylation mediates this translational suppression.

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Detailed Procedures

The following procedures were used in the above-described experiments.

Sequence Analysis

- 5 Sequence analyses employed the software developed by the University of Wisconsin Computer Group.

Plasmid constructions

- Plasmid constructions employed the following methods. Vectors and insert DNA was digested at a 10 concentration of 0.5 μ g/10 μ l in the appropriate restriction buffer for 1 - 4 hours (total reaction volume approximately 30 μ l). Digested vector was treated with 10% (v/v) of 1 μ g/ml calf intestine alkaline phosphatase for 30 min prior to gel electrophoresis. Both vector and 15 insert digests (5 to 10 μ l each) were run on a 1.5% low melting agarose gel with TAE buffer. Gel slices containing bands of interest were transferred into a 1.5 ml reaction tube, melted at 65°C and directly added to the ligation without removal of the agarose. Ligations 20 were typically done in a total volume of 25 μ l in 1x Low Buffer 1x Ligation Additions with 200-400 U of ligase, 1 μ l of vector, and 4 μ l of insert. When necessary, 5' overhanging ends were filled by adding 1/10 volume of 250 μ M dNTPs and 2-5 U of Klenow polymerase to heat 25 inactivated or phenol extracted digests and incubating for approximately 20 min at room temperature. When necessary, 3' overhanging ends were filled by adding 1/10 volume of 2.5 mM dNTPs and 5-10 U of T4 DNA polymerase to heat inactivated or phenol extracted digests, followed by 30 incubation at 37°C for 30 min. The following buffers were used in these reactions: 10x Low buffer (60 mM Tris HCl, pH 7.5, 60 mM MgCl₂, 50 mM NaCl, 4 mg/ml BSA, 70 mM β -mercaptoethanol, 0.02% NaN₃); 10x Medium buffer (60 mM Tris HCl, pH 7.5, 60 mM MgCl₂, 50 mM NaCl, 4 mg/ml BSA, 35 70 mM β -mercaptoethanol, 0.02% NaN₃); 10x High buffer (60

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mM Tris HCl, pH 7.5, 60 mM MgCl₂, 50 mM NaCl, 4 mg/ml BSA, 70 mM β -mercaptoethanol, 0.02% NaN₃); 10x Ligation additions (1 mM ATP, 20 mM DTT, 1 mg/ml BSA, 10 mM spermidine); 50x TAE (2 M Tris acetate, 50 mM EDTA).

5 Oligonucleotide synthesis and purification

Oligonucleotides were produced on a Milligen 8750 synthesizer (Millipore). The columns were eluted with 1 ml of 30% ammonium hydroxide, and the eluted oligonucleotides were deblocked at 55°C for 6 to 12 hours. After deblocking, 150 μ l of oligonucleotide were precipitated with 10x volume of unsaturated n-butanol in 1.5 ml reaction tubes, followed by centrifugation at 15,000 rpm in a microfuge. The pellet was washed with 70% ethanol and resuspended in 50 μ l of H₂O. The concentration was determined by measuring the optical density at 260 nm in a dilution of 1:333 (1 OD₂₆₀ = 30 μ g/ml).

The following oligonucleotides were used for construction of the synthetic gp120 gene (all sequences shown in this text are in 5' to 3' direction).

oligo 1 forward (NheI): cgc ggg cta gcc acc gag aag ctg (SEQ ID NO: 1).

oligo 1: acc gag aag ctg tgg gtg acc gtg tac tac ggc gtg ccc gtg tgg aag ag ag gcc acc acc acc ctg ttc tgc 25 gcc agc gac gcc aag gcg tac gac acc gag gtg cac aac gtg tgg gcc acc cag gcg tgc gtg ccc acc gac ccc aac ccc cag gag gtg gag ctc gtg aacgtg acc gag aac ttc aac atg (SEQ ID NO: 2).

oligo 1 reverse: cca cca tgt tgt tct tcc aca tgt 30 tga agt tct c (SEQ ID NO: 3).

oligo 2 forward: gac cga gaa ctt caa cat gtg gaa gaa caa cat (SEQ ID NO: 4)

oligo 2: tgg aag aac aac atg gtg gag cag atg cat gag gac atc atc agc ctg tgg gac cag agc ctg aag ccc tgc 35 gtg aag ctg acc cc ctg tgc gtg acc tg aac tgc acc gac ctg

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agg aac acc acc aac acc aac ac agc acc gcc aac aac aac
agc aac agc gag ggc acc atc aag ggc ggc gag atg (SEQ ID
NO: 5).

oligo 2 reverse (PstI): gtt gaa gct gca-gtt ctt
5 cat ctc gcc gcc ctt (SEQ ID NO: 6).

oligo 3 forward (PstI): gaa gaa ctg cag ctt caa
cat cac cac cag c (SEQ ID NO: 7).

oligo 3: aac atc acc acc agc atc cgc gac aag atg
cag aag gag tac gcc ctg ctg tac aag ctg gat atc gtg agc
10 atc gac aac gac agc acc agc tac cgc ctg atc tcc tgc
aac acc agc gtg atc acc cag gcc tgc ccc aag atc agc ttc
gag ccc atc ccc atc cac tac tgc gcc ccc gcc ggc ttc gcc
(SEQ ID NO: 8).

oligo 3 reverse: gaa ctt ctt gtc ggc ggc gaa gcc
15 ggc ggg (SEQ ID NO: 9).

oligo 4 forward: gcg ccc ccg ccg gct tcg cca tcc
tga agt gca acg aca aga agt tc (SEQ ID NO: 10)

oligo 4: gcc gac aag aag ttc agc ggc aag ggc agc
tgc aag aac gtg agc acc gtg cag tgc acc cac ggc atc cgg
20 ccg gtg gtg agc acc cag ctc ctg ctg aac ggc agc ctg gcc
gag gag gag gtg gtg atc cgc agc gag aac ttc acc gac aac
gcc aag acc atc atc gtg cac ctg aat gag agc gtg cag atc
(SEQ ID NO: 11)

oligo 4 reverse (MluI): agt tgg gac gcg tgc agt
25 tga tct gca cgc tct c (SEQ ID NO: 12).

oligo 5 forward (MluI): gag agc gtg cag atc aac
tgc acg cgt ccc (SEQ ID NO: 13).

oligo 5: aac tgc acg cgt ccc aac tac aac aag cgc
aag cgc atc cac atc ggc ccc ggg cgc gcc ttc tac acc acc
30 aag aac atc atc ggc acc atc ctc cag gcc cac tgc aac atc
tct aga (SEQ ID NO: 14).

oligo 5 reverse: gtc gtt cca ctt ggc tct aga gat
gtt gca (SEQ ID NO: 15).

oligo 6 forward: gca aca tct cta gag cca agt gga
35 acg ac (SEQ ID NO: 16).

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oligo 6: gcc aag tgg aac gac acc ctg cgc cag atc
gtg agc aag ctg aag gag cag ttc aag aac aag acc atc gtg
ttc ac cag agc agc ggc ggc gac ccc gag atc gtg atg cac
agc ttc aac tgc ggc ggc (SEQ ID NO: 17).

5 oligo 6 reverse (EcoR1): gca gta gaa gaa ttc gcc
gcc gca gtt ga (SEQ ID NO: 18).

oligo 7 forward (EcoR1): tca act gcg gcg gcg aat
tct tct act gc (SEQ ID NO: 19).

oligo 7: ggc gaa ttc ttc tac tgc aac acc agc ccc
10 ctg ttc aac agc acc tgg aac ggc aac aac acc tgg aac aac
acc acc ggc agc aac aac aat att acc ctc cag tgc aag atc
aag cag atc atc aac atg tgg cag gag gtg ggc aag gcc atg
tac gcc ccc ccc atc gag ggc cag atc cgg tgc agc agc (SEQ
ID NO: 20)

15 oligo 7 reverse: gca gac cgg tga tgt tgc tgc tgc
acc gga tct ggc cct c (SEQ ID NO: 21).

oligo 8 forward: cga ggg cca gat ccg gtg cag cag
caa cat cac cgg tct g (SEQ ID NO: 22).

oligo 8: aac atc acc ggt ctg ctg ctg acc cgc gac
20 ggc ggc aag gac acc gac acc aac gac acc gaa atc ttc cgc
ccc ggc ggc gac atg cgc gac aac tgg aga tct gag ctg
tac aag tac aag gtg gtg acg atc gag ccc ctg ggc gtg gcc
ccc acc aag gcc aag cgc cgc gtg gtg cag cgc gag aag cgc
(SEQ ID NO: 23).

25 oligo 8 reverse (Not1): cgc ggg cgg ccg ctt tag
cgc ttc tcg cgc tgc acc ac (SEQ ID NO: 24).

The following oligonucleotides were used for the
construction of the ratTHY-lenv gene.

oligo 1 forward (BamH1/Hind3): cgc ggg gga tcc
30 aag ctt acc atg att cca gta ata agt (SEQ ID NO: 25).

oligo 1: atg aat cca gta ata agt ata aca tta tta
tta agt gta tta caa atg agt aga gga caa aga gta ata agt
tta aca gca tct tta gta aat caa aat ttg aga tta gat tgt
aga cat gaa aat aat aca aat ttg cca ata caa cat gaa ttt
35 tca tta acg (SEQ ID NO: 26).

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oligo 1 reverse (EcoR1/Mlu1): cgc ggg gaa ttc acg
cgt taa tga aaa ttc atg ttg (SEQ ID NO: 27).

oligo 2 forward (BamH1/Mlu1): cgc gga tcc acg cgt
gaa aaa aaa aaa cat (SEQ ID NO: 28).

5 oligo 2: cgt gaa aaa aaa cat gta tta agt gga
aca tta gga gta cca gaa cat aca tat aga agt aga gta aat
ttg ttt agt gat aga ttc ata aaa gta tta aca tta gca aat
ttt aca aca aaa gat gaa gga gat tat atg tgt gag (SEQ ID
NO: 29).

10 oligo 2 reverse (EcoR1/Sac1): cgc gaa ttc gag ctc
aca cat ata atc tcc (SEQ ID NO: 30).

oligo 3 forward (BamH1/Sac1): cgc gga tcc gag ctc
aga gta agt gga caa (SEQ ID NO: 31).

15 oligo 3: ctc aga gta agt gga caa aat cca aca agt
agt aat aaa aca ata aat gta ata aga gat aaa tta gta aaa
tgt ga gga ata agt tta tta gta caa aat aca agt tgg tta
tta tta tta tta agt tta agt ttt tta caa gca aca gat
ttt ata agt tta tga (SEQ ID NO: 32).

20 oligo 3 reverse (EcoR1/Not1): cgc gaa ttc gcg gcc
gct tca taa act tat aaa atc (SEQ ID NO: 33).

Polymerase Chain Reaction

Short, overlapping 15 to 25 mer oligonucleotides
annealing at both ends were used to amplify the long
oligonucleotides by polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

25 Typical PCR conditions were: 35 cycles, 55°C annealing
temperature, 0.2 sec extension time. PCR products were
gel purified, phenol extracted, and used in a subsequent
PCR to generate longer fragments consisting of two
adjacent small fragments. These longer fragments were

30 cloned into a CDM7-derived plasmid containing a leader
sequence of the CD5 surface molecule followed by a
NheI/PstI/MluI/EcoR1/BamH1 polylinker.

The following solutions were used in these
reactions: 10x PCR buffer (500 mM KCl, 100 mM Tris HCl,
35 pH 7.5, 8 mM MgCl₂, 2 mM each dNTP). The final buffer

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was complemented with 10% DMSO to increase fidelity of the Tag polymerase.

Small scale DNA preparation

Transformed bacteria were grown in 3 ml LB
5 cultures for more than 6 hours or overnight.

Approximately 1.5 ml of each culture was poured into 1.5 ml microfuge tubes, spun for 20 seconds to pellet cells and resuspended in 200 μ l of solution I. Subsequently 400 μ l of solution II and 300 μ l of solution III were
10 added. The microfuge tubes were capped, mixed and spun for > 30 sec. Supernatants were transferred into fresh tubes and phenol extracted once. DNA was precipitated by filling the tubes with isopropanol, mixing, and spinning in a microfuge for > 2 min. The pellets were rinsed in
15 70% ethanol and resuspended in 50 μ l dH₂O containing 10 μ l of RNase A. The following media and solutions were used in these procedures: LB medium (1.0% NaCl, 0.5% yeast extract, 1.0% tryptone); solution I (10 mM EDTA pH 8.0); solution II (0.2 M NaOH, 1.0% SDS); solution III
20 (2.5 M KOAc, 2.5 M glacial acetic acid); phenol (pH adjusted to 6.0, overlaid with TE); TE (10 mM Tris HCl, pH 7.5, 1 mM EDTA pH 8.0).

Large scale DNA preparation

One liter cultures of transformed bacteria were
25 grown 24 to 36 hours (MC1061p3 transformed with pCDM derivatives) or 12 to 16 hours (MC1061 transformed with pUC derivatives) at 37°C in either M9 bacterial medium (pCDM derivatives) or LB (pUC derivatives). Bacteria were spun down in 1 liter bottles using a Beckman J6
30 centrifuge at 4,200 rpm for 20 min. The pellet was resuspended in 40 ml of solution I. Subsequently, 80 ml of solution II and 40 ml of solution III were added and the bottles were shaken semivigorously until lumps of 2 to 3 mm size developed. The bottle was spun at 4,200 rpm
35 for 5 min and the supernatant was poured through

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cheesecloth into a 250 ml bottle. Isopropanol was added to the top and the bottle was spun at 4,200 rpm for 10 min. The pellet was resuspended in 4.1 ml of solution I and added to 4.5 g of cesium chloride, 0.3 ml of 10 mg/ml 5 ethidium bromide, and 0.1 ml of 1% Triton X100 solution. The tubes were spun in a Beckman J2 high speed centrifuge at 10,000 rpm for 5 min. The supernatant was transferred into Beckman Quick Seal ultracentrifuge tubes, which were then sealed and spun in a Beckman ultracentrifuge using a 10 NVT90 fixed angle rotor at 80,000 rpm for > 2.5 hours. The band was extracted by visible light using a 1 ml syringe and 20 gauge needle. An equal volume of dH₂O was added to the extracted material. DNA was extracted once with n-butanol saturated with 1 M sodium chloride, 15 followed by addition of an equal volume of 10 M ammonium acetate/ 1 mM EDTA. The material was poured into a 13 ml snap tube which was then filled to the top with absolute ethanol, mixed, and spun in a Beckman J2 centrifuge at 10,000 rpm for 10 min. The pellet was rinsed with 70% 20 ethanol and resuspended in 0.5 to 1 ml of H₂O. The DNA concentration was determined by measuring the optical density at 260 nm in a dilution of 1:200 (1 OD₂₆₀ = 50 µg/ml).

The following media and buffers were used in these 25 procedures: M9 bacterial medium (10 g M9 salts, 10 g casamino acids (hydrolysed), 10 ml M9 additions, 7.5 µg/ml tetracycline (500 µl of a 15 mg/ml stock solution), 12.5 µg/ml ampicillin (125 µl of a 10 mg/ml stock solution); M9 additions (10 mM CaCl₂, 100 mM MgSO₄, 200 30 µg/ml thiamine, 70% glycerol); LB medium (1.0 % NaCl, 0.5 % yeast extract, 1.0 % tryptone); Solution I (10 mM EDTA pH 8.0); Solution II (0.2 M NaOH 1.0 % SDS); Solution III (2.5 M KOAc 2.5 M HOAc)

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Sequencing

Synthetic genes were sequenced by the Sanger dideoxynucleotide method. In brief, 20 to 50 µg double-stranded plasmid DNA were denatured in 0.5 M NaOH for 5 min. Subsequently the DNA was precipitated with 1/10 volume of sodium acetate (pH 5.2) and 2 volumes of ethanol and centrifuged for 5 min. The pellet was washed with 70% ethanol and resuspended at a concentration of 1 µg/µl. The annealing reaction was carried out with 4 µg of template DNA and 40 ng of primer in 1x annealing buffer in a final volume of 10 µl. The reaction was heated to 65°C and slowly cooled to 37°C. In a separate tube 1 µl of 0.1 M DTT, 2 µl of labeling mix, 0.75 µl of dH₂O, 1 µl of [³⁵S] dATP (10 uCi), and 0.25 µl of Sequenase® (12 U/µl) were added for each reaction. Five µl of this mix were added to each annealed primer-template tube and incubated for 5 min at room temperature. For each labeling reaction 2.5 µl of each of the 4 termination mixes were added on a Terasaki plate and prewarmed at 37°C. At the end of the incubation period 3.5 µl of labeling reaction were added to each of the 4 termination mixes. After 5 min, 4 µl of stop solution were added to each reaction and the Terasaki plate was incubated at 80°C for 10 min in an oven. The sequencing reactions were run on 5% denaturing polyacrylamide gel. An acrylamide solution was prepared by adding 200 ml of 10x TBE buffer and 957 ml of dH₂O to 100 g of acrylamide:bisacrylamide (29:1). 5% polyacrylamide 46% urea and 1x TBE gel was prepared by combining 38 ml of acrylamide solution and 28 g urea. Polymerization was initiated by the addition of 400 µl of 10% ammonium peroxodisulfate and 60 µl of TEMED. Gels were poured using silanized glass plates and sharktooth combs and run in 1x TBE buffer at 60 to 100 W for 2 to 4 hours (depending on the region to be read). Gels were

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transferred to Whatman blotting paper, dried at 80°C for about 1 hour, and exposed to x-ray film at room temperature. Typically exposure time was 12 hours. The following solutions were used in these procedures:

- 5 Annealing buffer (200 mM Tris HCl, pH 7.5, 100 mM MgCl₂, 250 mM NaCl); Labelling Mix (7.5 μM each dCTP, dGTP, and dTTP); Termination Mixes (80 μM each dNTP, 50 mM NaCl, 8 μM ddNTP (one each)); Stop solution (95% formamide, 20 mM EDTA, 0.05 % bromphenol blue, 0.05 % xylencyanol); 5x TBE (0.9 M Tris borate, 20 mM EDTA); Polyacrylamide solution (96.7 g polyacrylamide, 3.3 g bisacrylamide, 200 ml 1x TBE, 957 ml dH₂O).

RNA isolation

Cytoplasmic RNA was isolated from calcium

- 15 phosphate transfected 293T cells 36 hours post transfection and from vaccinia infected HeLa cells 16 hours post infection essentially as described by Gilman. (Gilman Preparation of cytoplasmic RNA from tissue culture cells. In Current Protocols in Molecular
20 Biology, Ausubel et al, eds., Wiley & Sons, New York, 1992). Briefly, cells were lysed in 400 μl lysis buffer, nuclei were spun out, and SDS and proteinase K were added to 0.2% and 0.2 mg/ml respectively. The cytoplasmic extracts were incubated at 37°C for 20 min,
25 phenol/chloroform extracted twice, and precipitated. The RNA was dissolved in 100 μl buffer I and incubated at 37°C for 20 min. The reaction was stopped by adding 25 μl stop buffer and precipitated again.

- The following solutions were used in this
30 procedure: Lysis Buffer (TE containing with 50 mM Tris pH 8.0, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl₂, 0.5% NP40); Buffer I (TE buffer with 10 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM DTT, 0.5 U/μl placental RNase inhibitor, 0.1 U/μl RNase free DNase I); Stop buffer (50 mM EDTA 1.5 M NaOAc 1.0 % SDS).

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Slot blot analysis

For slot blot analysis 10 µg of cytoplasmic RNA was dissolved in 50 µl dH₂O to which 150 µl of 10x SSC/1% formaldehyde were added. The solubilized RNA was 5 then incubated at 65°C for 15 min and spotted onto with a slot blot apparatus. Radioactively labelled probes of 1.5 kb gp120IIIb and syngp120mn fragments were used for hybridization. Each of the two fragments was random labelled in a 50 µl reaction with 10 µl of 5x oligo- 10 labelling buffer, 8 µl of 2.5 mg/ml BSA, 4 µl of α [³²P]-dCTP (20 uCi/µl; 6000 Ci/mmol), and 5 U of Klenow fragment. After 1 to 3 hours incubation at 37°C 100 µl of TE were added and unincorporated α [³²P]-dCTP was eliminated using G50 spin column. Activity was measured 15 in a Beckman beta-counter, and equal specific activities were used for hybridization. Membranes were pre-hybridized for 2 hours and hybridized for 12 to 24 hours at 42°C with 0.5 x 10⁶ cpm probe per ml hybridization fluid. The membrane was washed twice (5 min) with 20 washing buffer I at room temperature, for one hour in washing buffer II at 65°C, and then exposed to x-ray film. Similar results were obtained using a 1.1 kb Not1/Sfi1 fragment of pCDM7 containing the 3 untranslated region. Control hybridizations were done in parallel 25 with a random-labelled human beta-actin probe. RNA expression was quantitated by scanning the hybridized nitrocellulose membranes with a Magnetic Dynamics phosphorimager.

The following solutions were used in this 30 procedure:

5x Oligo-labelling buffer (250 mM Tris HCl, pH 8.0, 25 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM β -mercaptoethanol, 2 mM dATP, 2mM dGTP, 2mM dTTP, 1 M Hepes pH 6.6, 1 mg/ml hexanucleotides [dNTP]₆); Hybridization Solution (M sodium phosphate, 250 mM 35 NaCl, 7% SDS, 1 mM EDTA, 5% dextrane sulfate, 50%

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formamide, 100 µg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA); Washing buffer I (2x SSC, 0.1% SDS); Washing buffer II (0.5x SSC, 0.1% SDS); 20x SSC (3 M NaCl, 0.3 M Na₃Citrate, pH adjusted to 7.0).

5 Vaccinia recombination

Vaccinia recombination used a modification of the of the method described by Romeo and Seed (Romeo and Seed, Cell, 64: 1037, 1991). Briefly, CV1 cells at 70 to 90% confluence were infected with 1 to 3 µl of a wildtype 10 vaccinia stock WR (2×10^8 pfu/ml) for 1 hour in culture medium without calf serum. After 24 hours, the cells were transfected by calcium phosphate with 25 µg TKG plasmid DNA per dish. After an additional 24 to 48 hours the cells were scraped off the plate, spun down, and 15 resuspended in a volume of 1 ml. After 3 freeze/thaw cycles trypsin was added to 0.05 mg/ml and lysates were incubated for 20 min. A dilution series of 10, 1 and 0.1 µl of this lysate was used to infect small dishes (6 cm) of CV1 cells, that had been pretreated with 12.5 µg/ml 20 mycophenolic acid, 0.25 mg/ml xanthin and 1.36 mg/ml hypoxanthine for 6 hours. Infected cells were cultured for 2 to 3 days, and subsequently stained with the monoclonal antibody NEA9301 against gp120 and an alkaline phosphatase conjugated secondary antibody. Cells were 25 incubated with 0.33 mg/ml NBT and 0.16 mg/ml BCIP in AP-buffer and finally overlaid with 1% agarose in PBS. Positive plaques were picked and resuspended in 100 µl Tris pH 9.0. The plaque purification was repeated once. To produce high titer stocks the infection was slowly 30 scaled up. Finally, one large plate of HeLa cells was infected with half of the virus of the previous round. Infected cells were detached in 3 ml of PBS, lysed with a Dounce homogenizer and cleared from larger debris by centrifugation. VPE-8 recombinant vaccinia stocks were 35 kindly provided by the AIDS repository, Rockville, MD,

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and express HIV-1 IIIB gp120 under the 7.5 mixed early/late promoter (Earl et al., J. Virol., 65:31, 1991). In all experiments with recombinant vaccinia cells were infected at a multiplicity of infection of at least
5 10.

The following solution was used in this procedure:
AP buffer (100 mM Tris HCl, pH 9.5, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl₂)

Cell culture

10 The monkey kidney carcinoma cell lines CV1 and Cos7, the human kidney carcinoma cell line 293T, and the human cervix carcinoma cell line HeLa were obtained from the American Tissue Typing Collection and were maintained in supplemented IMDM. They were kept on 10 cm tissue
15 culture plates and typically split 1:5 to 1:20 every 3 to 4 days. The following medium was used in this procedure:

Supplemented IMDM (90% Iscove's modified Dulbecco Medium, 10% calf serum, iron-complemented, heat inactivated 30
20 min 56°C, 0.3 mg/ml L-glutamine, 25 µg/ml gentamycin 0.5 mM β-mercaptoethanol (pH adjusted with 5 M NaOH, 0.5 ml)).

Transfection

Calcium phosphate transfection of 293T cells was
25 performed by slowly adding and under vortexing 10 µg plasmid DNA in 250 µl 0.25 M CaCl₂ to the same volume of 2x HEBS buffer while vortexing. After incubation for 10 to 30 min at room temperature the DNA precipitate was added to a small dish of 50 to 70% confluent cells. In
30 cotransfection experiments with rev, cells were transfected with 10 µg gp120IIIB, gp120IIIBrre, syngp120mnrre or rTHY-1envegirre and 10 µg of pCMVrev or CDM7 plasmid DNA.

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The following solutions were used in this procedure: 2x HEBS buffer (280 mM NaCl, 10 mM KCl, 1.5 mM sterile filtered); 0.25 mM CaCl₂ (autoclaved).

Immunoprecipitation

- 5 After 48 to 60 hours medium was exchanged and cells were incubated for additional 12 hours in Cys/Met-free medium containing 200 μ Ci of ³⁵S-translabel. Supernatants were harvested and spun for 15 min at 3000 rpm to remove debris. After addition of protease
- 10 inhibitors leupeptin, aprotinin and PMSF to 2.5 μ g/ml, 50 μ g/ml, 100 μ g/ml respectively, 1 ml of supernatant was incubated with either 10 μ l of packed protein A sepharose alone (rTHY-1envegirre) or with protein A sepharose and 3 μ g of a purified CD4/immunoglobulin fusion protein
- 15 (kindly provided by Behring) (all gp120 constructs) at 4°C for 12 hours on a rotator. Subsequently the protein A beads were washed 5 times for 5 to 15 min each time. After the final wash 10 μ l of loading buffer containing was added, samples were boiled for 3 min and applied on
- 20 7% (all gp120 constructs) or 10% (rTHY-1envegirre) SDS polyacrylamide gels (TRIS pH 8.8 buffer in the resolving, TRIS pH 6.8 buffer in the stacking gel, TRIS-glycin running buffer, Maniatis et al. 1989). Gels were fixed in 10% acetic acid and 10% methanol, incubated with
- 25 Amplify for 20 min, dried and exposed for 12 hours.

- The following buffers and solutions were used in this procedure: Wash buffer (100 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM CaCl₂, 1% NP-40); 5x Running Buffer (125 mM Tris, 1.25 M Glycin, 0.5% SDS); Loading buffer (10% glycerol, 4% SDS, 4% β -mercaptoethanol, 0.02% bromphenol blue).
- 30

Immunofluorescence

- 293T cells were transfected by calcium phosphate coprecipitation and analyzed for surface THY-1 expression after 3 days. After detachment with 1 mM EDTA/PBS, cells

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were stained with the monoclonal antibody OX-7 in a dilution of 1:250 at 4°C for 20 min, washed with PBS and subsequently incubated with a 1:500 dilution of a FITC-conjugated goat anti-mouse immunoglobulin antiserum.

- 5 Cells were washed again, resuspended in 0.5 ml of a fixing solution, and analyzed on a EPICS XL cytofluorometer (Coulter).

The following solutions were used in this procedure:

- 10 PBS (137 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, 4.3 mM Na₂HPO₄, 1.4 mM KH₂PO₄, pH adjusted to 7.4); Fixing solution (2% formaldehyde in PBS).

ELISA

- The concentration of gp120 in culture supernatants 15 was determined using CD4-coated ELISA plates and goat anti-gp120 antisera in the soluble phase. Supernatants of 293T cells transfected by calcium phosphate were harvested after 4 days, spun at 3000 rpm for 10 min to remove debris and incubated for 12 hours at 4°C on the 20 plates. After 6 washes with PBS 100 µl of goat anti-gp120 antisera diluted 1:200 were added for 2 hours. The plates were washed again and incubated for 2 hours with a peroxidase-conjugated rabbit anti-goat IgG antiserum 1:1000. Subsequently the plates were washed and 25 incubated for 30 min with 100 µl of substrate solution containing 2 mg/ml o-phenylenediamine in sodium citrate buffer. The reaction was finally stopped with 100 µl of 4 M sulfuric acid. Plates were read at 490 nm with a Coulter microplate reader. Purified recombinant 30 gp120IIIB was used as a control. The following buffers and solutions were used in this procedure: Wash buffer (0.1% NP40 in PBS); Substrate solution (2 mg/ml o-phenylenediamine in sodium citrate buffer).

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Use

The synthetic genes of the invention are useful for expressing the a protein normally expressed in mammalian cells in cell culture (e.g. for commercial 5 production of human proteins such as hGH, TPA, Factor VII, and Factor IX). The synthetic genes of the invention are also useful for gene therapy.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT: SEED, BRIAN

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: OVEREXPRESSION OF MAMMALIAN AND VIRAL PROTEINS

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 37

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- (D) STATE: Massachusetts
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(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

- (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
- (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
- (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
- (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30B

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

- (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: 08/308,286
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(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

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- (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 30,162
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

CGCGGGCTAG CCACCGAGAA GCTG

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 196 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

ACCGAGAAGC TGTGGGTGAC CGTGTACTAC GGC GTGCCCG TGTGAAAGAG AGGCCACCAC	60
CACCCCTGTTG TCGGCCAGCG ACGCCAAGGC GTACGACACC GAGGTGCACA ACCTGTGGCC	120
CACCCAGGCG TGC GTGCCCA CCCACCCAA CCCCCAGGAG GTGGAGCTCG TGAACGTGAC	180
CGAGAACTTC AACATG	196

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 34 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

CCACCATGTT GTTCTTCCAC ATGTTGAAGT TCTC

34

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

GACCGAGAAC TTCAACATGT GGAAGAACAA CAT

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 192 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

TGGAAGAACAA ACATGGTCCA CCAGATGCAT GAGGACATCA TCAGCCTGTG GGACCCAGAGC	60
CTGAAGCCCT GCGTGAAGCT GACCCCTGT GCGTGACCTG AACTGCACCG ACCTGAGGAA	120
CACCAACCAAC ACCAACACAG CACCGCAAC AACAAACAGCA ACAGCGAGGG CACCATCAAG	180

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GGCGGCGAGA TG

192

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

GTTGAAGCTG CAGTTCTTCA TCTCGCCGCC CTT

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

GAAGAACTGC AGCTTCACCA TCACCACCAAG C

31

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 195 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

AACATCACCA CCAGCATCCG CGACAAGATG CAGAAGGAGT ACGCCCTGCT GTACAAGCTG

60

GATATCGTGA GCATCGACAA CGACAGCACC AGCTACCGCC TGATCTCCTG CAACACCAGC

120

GTGATCACCC AGGCCTGCCA CAAGATCAGC TTGAGGCCA TCCCCATCCA CTACTGCGCC

180

CCCCCGGGCT TCGCC

195

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

GAACTTCTTG TCGGGGGCGA AGCCGGCGGG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

30

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 47 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

GCGCCCCCGC CGGCTTCGCC ATCCTGAAGT GCAACCGACAA GAAGTTC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

47

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 198 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

GCGGACAAGA AGTTCAAGCGG CAAGGGCAGC TGCAAGAACG TGACCACCGT GCAGTGCACC	60
CACGGCATCC GGCGCGTGGT GAGCACCCAG CTCCCTGCTGA ACGGCAGCCT GGCGGAGGAG	120
GAGGTGGTGA TCCGCAGCGA GAACTTCACC GACAACGCCA AGACCATCAT CGTGCACCTG	180
AATGAGAGCG TCCAGATC	198

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 34 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

AGTTGGGACG CGTGCAGTTG ATCTGCACCGC TCTC

34

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

GAGAGCGTGC AGATCAACTG CACGGTCCC

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 120 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

AACTGCACGC GTCCCAAATA CAACAAGCGC AAGCGCATCC ACATCGGCC CGGGCGCGCC

60

TTCTACACCA CCAAGAACAT CATGGCACCC ATCCTCCAGG CCCACTGCAA CATCTCTAGA

120

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

GTCGTTCCAC TTGGCTCTAG AGATGTTGCA

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

GCAACATCTC TAGAGCCAAG TGGAACGAC

29

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 131 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- 47 -

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

GCCAAAGTGGAA ACGACACCCCT GCGCCAGATC CTGAGCAAGC TGAAGGAGCA GTTCAAGAAC	60
AAGACCACATCG TGTTCACCCAG ACCAGGGCG GCGACCCCCGA GATCGTGATC CACAGCTTCA	120
ACTGGGGCGG C	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18: 131

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

GCAGTAGAAG AATTGCCCGC CGCAGTTGA

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19: 29

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

TCAACTGCCG CGGGCAATTTC TTCTACTGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20: 29

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 195 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

GGCGAATTCT TCTACTGCCT CACCAAGCCCC CTGTTCAACA GCACCTGGAA CGGCAACAAAC	60
ACCTGGAAACA ACACCAACCGG CAGCAACAAAC AATATTACCC TCCAGTGCCT GATCAAGCAG	120
ATCATCAACA TGTGGCAGGA GGTGGGCAAG GCCATGTACG CCCCCCCCCAT CGAGGGCCAG	180
ATCOGGTGCA GCAGC	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21: 195

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 48 -

- (A) LENGTH: 40 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

CGAGACCGGT GATGTTGCTG CTGCACCGGA TCTGGCCCTC

40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 40 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

CGAGGGCCAG ATCCGGTGCA GCAGCAACAT CACCGGTCTG

40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 242 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

AACATCACCG GTCTGCTGCT GCTGCTGACC CGGACGGCGG CAAGGACACC GACACCAACG

60

ACACCGAAAT CTTCCCGCGAC GGCGGCAAGG ACACCAACGA CACCGAAATC TTCCGGCCCCG

120

GCGGGCGCGA CATGCGCGAC AACTGGAGAT CTGAGCTGTA CAAGTACAAG GTGGTGACGA

180

TCGAGCCCCCT CGGGCGTGGCC CCCACCAAGG CCAAGCGCGC CGTGGTGCAG CGCGAGAACG

240

GC

242

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 38 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- 49 -

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:
 CGCGGGCGGC CGCTTTAGCG CTTCTCGCGC TGCACCCAC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

38

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:
 CGCGGGGGAT CCAAGCTTAC CATGATTCCA GTAATAAGT

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

39

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 165 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:
 ATGAATCCAG TAATAAGTAT AACATTATTA TTAAGTGTAT TACAAATGAG TAGAGGACAA
 AGACTAATAA GTTTAACAGC ATCTTTAGTA AATCAAATT TGAGATTAGA TTGTAGACAT
 GAAAATAATA CAAATTTGCC AATACAACAT GAATTTCAT TAACG

60

120

165

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 36 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

CGCGGGGAAT TCACGGTTA ATGAAAATTC ATGTTG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

36

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

CGCGGATCCA CGCGTAAAAA AAAAAACAT

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 149 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

CGTGAAAAAA AAAAACATGT ATTAAGTGGA ACATTAGGAG TACCAGAACCA TACATATAGA

60

AGTAGAGTAA TTTGTTTAGT GATAGATTCA TAAAAGTATT AACATTAGCA AATTTACAA

120

CAAAAGATGA AGGAGATTAT ATGTGTGAG

149

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

CGCGAATTCCG AGCTCACACA TATAATCTCC

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

CGCGGATCCG AGCTCAGAGT AAGTGGACAA

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 170 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

CTCAGACTAA GTGGACAAAA TCCAACAAGT AGTAATAAAA CAATAAATGT AATAAGAGAT AAATTAGTAA AATGTGAGGA ATAAGTTAT TAGTACAAAA TACAAGTTGG TTATTATTAT	60
TATTATTAAG TTTAAGTTTT TTACAAGCAA CAGATTTAT AAGTTATGA	120
	170

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 36 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

CGCGAATTCT CGGCCGCTTC ATAAACTTAT AAAATC	36
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:	

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1632 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

CTCGAGATCC ATTGTGCTCT AAAGGAGATA CCCGGCCAGA CACCCCTCACCC TGCGGTGCC AGCTGCCAG GCTGAGGCAA GAGAAGGCCA GAAACCATGC CCATGGGGTC TCTGCAACCG	60
CTGGCCACCT TGTACCTGCT GGGGATGCTG CTGGCTTCCG TGCTAGCCAC CGAGAACGTC TGGGTGACCG TGTACTACGG CGTCCCCGTG TGGAAAGGAGG CCACCACAC CCTGTTCTGC	120
CCCAGCGACG CCAAGGCGTA CGACACCCGAG GTGCACAAACG TGTGGGCCAC CCAGGGGTGC GTGCCCACCG ACCCCAAACCC CGAGGAGGTG GAGCTCGTGA ACGTGACCGA GAACTTCAAC	180
ATGTGGAAGA ACAACATGGT GGAGCAGATG CATGAGGACA TCATCAGCCT GTGGGACCAAG	240
AGCCTGAAGC CCTGCGTGAA GCTGACCCCCC CTGTGGGTGA CCCTGAACCTG CACCCACCTG AGGAACACCA CCAACACCAA CAACAGCACC GCCAACAAAC ACAGAACAG CGAGGGCACC	300
ATCAAGGGCG CGGAGATGAA CAACTGCAGC TTCAACATCA CCACCAAGCAT CGCCGACAAG	360
ATGCAGAAGG AGTACGCCCT GCTGTACAAG CTGGATATCG TGACCATCGA CAAAGCACAGC ACCAAGCTACC GCCTGATCTC CTGCAACACC AGCGTGATCA CCCAGGCCTG GCCCAGATC	420
AGCTTCGAGC CCATCCCCAT CCACTACTGC GCCCCCCCGG CCTTGGCCAT CCTGAAGTGC AACCGACAAGA AGTTCAAGCGG CAAGGGCAGC TGCAAGAACG TGACCCACCGT CGAGTGCACC	480
	540
	600
	660
	720
	780
	840

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CACGGCATCC GGCGGGTGGT GAGCACCCAG CTCCCTGCTGA ACGGCAGCCT GGCGGAGGAG	900
GAGGTGGTGA TCCGCAGCGA GAACTTCACC GACAACGCCA AGACCATCAT CGTGCACCTG	960
AATGAGAGCG TGCAGATCAA CTGCACCGT CCCAACTACA ACAAGCGCAA GCCCATCCAC	1020
ATCGGCCCCG GGCGCGCCTT CTACACCACC AAGAACATCA TCGGCACCAT CGGGCAGGCC	1080
CACTGCAACA TCTCTAGAGC CAAGTGGAAC GACACCCCTGC CCCAGATCGT GAGCAAGCTG	1140
AAGGAGCAGT TCAAGAACAA GACCATCGTG TTCAACCAGA GCAGCGGCCG CGACCCCCGAG	1200
ATCGTGTGATGC ACAGCTTCAA CTGCGCCGGC GAATTCTTCT ACTGCAACAC CAGCCCCCTG	1260
TTCAACAGCA CCTGGAACCG CAACAAACACC TGGAAACAACA CCACCGGCAG CAACAAACAAT	1320
ATTACCCCTCC AGTGCAAGAT CAAGCAGATC ATCAACATGT GGCAGGAGGT GGGCAAGGCC	1380
ATGTACGCC CCCCCATCGA GGGCCAGATC CGGTGCAGCA GCAACATCAC CGGTCTGCTG	1440
CTGACCCCGCG ACGGGGGCAA GGACACCCGAC ACCAACGACA CCGAAATCTT CGGCCCCGGC	1500
GGCGGCGACA TGCGCGACAA CTGGAGATCT GAGCTGTACA AGTACAAGGT GGTGACGATC	1560
GAGCCCCCTGG CGGTGGCCCC CACCAAGGCC AAGCGCCGCC TGGTGCAGCG CGAGAACGCC	1620
TAAAGCGGCC GC	1632

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

- (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 2481 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

ACCGAGAACG TGTGGGTGAC CGTGTACTAC GGCGTCCCCG TGTGGAAGGA GGCCACCACC	60
ACCCCTGTTCT GCGCCAGCGA CGCCAAGGCC TAGGACACCG AGGTGCACAA CCTGTGGGGCC	120
ACCCAGGCCTG CGGTGCCAC CGACCCCAAC CCCCAGGAGG TGGACCTCGT GAACTGTGACC	180
GAGAACTTCA ACATGTGGAA GAAACACATG CTGGAGCAGA TGCATGAGGA CATCATCAGC	240
CTGTGGGACC AGAGCCTGAA GCCCTGCGTG AAGCTGACCC CCCTGTGCGT GACCCGTGAC	300
TGCACCGACC TGAGGAACAC CACCAACACC AACAAACAGCA CGGCCAACAA CAACAGCAAC	360
AGCGAGGGCA CCATCAAGGG CGGGAGATG AAGAACTGCA GCTTCAACAT CACCAACAGC	420
ATCCCGACCA AGATGCAGAA GGAGTACGCC CTGCTGTACA AGCTGGATAT CGTGAGCATC	480
CACAAACGACA GCACCAAGCTA CGGCCTGATC TCCTGCAACA CCAGCGTGTAT CACCCAGGCC	540
TGCCCCAAGA TCAGCTTCGA GCCCATCCCC ATCCACTACT GCGCCCCCGC CGGCTTCGCC	600
ATCCTGAAGT GCAACGACAA GAAAGTTCAAGC GGCAAGGGCA GCTGCAAGAA CGTGACCAAC	660

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GTCGAGTGCA CCCACGGCAT CGGGCCGGTG GTGAGCACCC AGCTCCTGCT GAAACGGCAGC	720
CTGGCCGAGG AGGAGGTGGT GATCCCAGC GAGAACTTCA CCGACAAACGC CAAGACCATC	780
ATCGTGCACC TGAATGAGAG CGTGCAGATC AACTGCACCC GTCCCAACTA CAACAAGGCG	840
AAGGCCATCC ACATCGGCC CGGGCGCGCC TTCTACACCA CCAAGAACAT CATCGGCACC	900
ATCCGCCAGG CCCACTGCMA CATCTCTAGA GCCAAGTGGA ACGACACCCCT GCGCCAGATC	960
GTGAGCAAGC TGAAGGAGCA GTTCAAGAAC AAGACCATCG TGTTCAACCA GACCGAGGGC	1020
GGCGACCCCC AGATCGTGAT GCACAGCTTC AACTGCGGCG CGGAATTCTT CTACTGCAAC	1080
ACCAGCCCCC TGTTCAACAG CACCTGGAAC GGCAACAAACA CCTGGAACAA CACCCACGGC	1140
AGCAACAAACA ATATTACCCCT CCAGTGCAG ATCAAGCAGA TCATCAACAT GTGGCAGGAG	1200
GTGGGCAAGG CCATGTACGC CCCCCCCCATC GAGGGCCAGA TCCGGTGCAG CACCAACATC	1260
ACCGGTCTGC TGCTGACCCCG CGACGGGGGGC AAGGACACCG ACACCAAACGA CACCGAAATC	1320
TTCCGCCCCG CGGGCGGGGA CATGCGCGAC AACTGGAGAT CTGAGCTGTA CAAGTACAAG	1380
GTGGTGACGA TCGAGCCCCCT GGGCGTGGCC CCCACCAAGG CCAAGCGCCG CGTGGTGCAG	1440
CGCGAGAACG GGGCGGCCAT CGGCGCCCTG TTCCCTGGCT TCCCTGGGGC GCGGGGCAGC	1500
ACCATGGGGG CGGCCAGCGT GACCCCTGACC GTGCAGGGCC GCCTGCTCCT GAGCGGCATC	1560
GTGCAGCAGC AGAACAAACCT CCTCCGGGCC ATCGAGGGCC ACCAGCATAT GCTCCAGCTC	1620
ACCGTGTGGG GCATCAAGCA GCTCCAGGCC CGCGTGCTGG CGTGGAGCG CTACCTGAAG	1680
GACCAGCAGC TCCCTGGCTT CTGGGGCTGC TCCGGCAAGC TGATCTGCAC CACCAACGGTA	1740
CCCTGGAACG CCTCCTGGAG CAACAAAGAGC CTGGACGACA TCTGGAACAA CATGACCTGG	1800
ATGCAGTGGG AGCCCGAGAT CGATAACTAC ACCAGCTGA TCTACAGCCT GCTGGAGAAC	1860
ACCCAGACCC AGCAGGAGAA GAACGAGCAG GAGCTGCTGG AGCTGGACAA CTGGGGAGC	1920
CTGTGGAACCT GGTTCGACAT CACCAACTGG CTGTGGTACA TCAAAATCTT CATCATGATT	1980
GTGGGGGGCC TGGTGGGCCT CGGCATCGTG TTCCGGCTGC TGAGCATCGT GAAACCGCGTG	2040
CGCCAGGGCT ACAGCCCCCT GAGCCTCCAG ACCCGGGCCC CGTGCCGGCG CGGGCCCGAC	2100
CGCCCCGGAGG GCATCGAGGA GGAGGGGGGC GAGGGCGACC GCGACACCAAG CGGCAGGCTC	2160
GTGCACGGCT TCCCTGGCGAT CATCTGGTC GACCTCCGCA GCCTGTTCCCT GTTCAGCTAC	2220
CACCAACGGCG ACCTGCTGCT GATCCCCGGC CGCATCGTGG AACTCCTAGG CGGGCGGGC	2280
TGGGAGGTGC TGAAGTACTG GTGGAACCTC CTCCAGTATT GGAGGCCAGGA GCTGAAGTCC	2340
AGCGCCGTGA GCCTGCTGAA CGCCACCGCC ATCGCCGTGG CGGAGGGCAC CGACCCCGTG	2400
ATCGAGGTGC TCCAGAGGGC CGGGAGGGCG ATCCTGCACA TCCCCACCG CATCCGCCAG	2460
CGGCTCGAGA GGGCGCTGCT G	2481

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 486 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:

ATGAATCCAG TAATAAGTAT AACATTATTA TTAAGTGTAT TACAAATGAG TAGAGGACAA	60
AGAGTAATAA CTTAACAGC ATGTTTAGTA AATCAAAATT TGAGATTAGA TTGTAGACAT	120
GAAAATAATA CACCTTGCC AATACAACAT GAATTTCAT TAACCGGTGA AAAAAAAA	180
CATGTATTAA GTGGAACATT AGGAGTACCA GAACATACAT ATAGAAGTAG ACTAAATTG	240
TTTAGTCATA GATTCAATAA AGTATTAACA TTAGCAAATT TTACAACAAA ACATGAAGGA	300
GATTATATGT GTGAGCTCAG AGTAAGTGGAA CAAAATCCAA CAAGTAGTAA TAAAACAATA	360
AATGTAATAA GAGATAAAATT AGTAAAATGT GGAGGAATAA CTTTATTAGT ACAAAATACA	420
AGTTGGTTAT TATTATTATT ATTAAAGTTA AGTTTTTAC AAGCAACAGA TTTTATAAGT	480
TTATGA	486

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 485 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:

ATGAACCCAG TCATCAGCAT CACTCTCCTG CTTTCAGTCT TGCAGATGTC CCGAGGGACAG	60
AGGGTGATCA GCCTGACAGC CTGCCCTGGTG AACAGAACCT TCGACTGGAC TGGCGTCATG	120
AGAATAACAC CAACTTGCCC ATCCAGCATG AGTTCAAGCCT GACCCGAGAG AAGAAGAACCC	180
ACCGTGTGTC AGGCACCCCTG GGGGTTCCCG AGCACACTTA CGCTCCCGC GTCAACCTTT	240
TCAGTGACCG CTTTATCAAG GTCTTACTC TAGCCAACCTT GACCACCAAG GATGAGGGCC	300
ACTACATGTG TGAACCTCGA GTCTCGGGCC AGAATCCCAC AAGCTCCAAT AAAACTATCA	360
ATGTGATCAG AGACAAGCTG GTCAAGTGTG GTGGCATAAG CCTGCTGGTT CAAACACTT	420
CCTGGCTGCT GCTGCTCCTG CTTTCCCTCT CCTTCCTCCA AGCCACGGAC TTCATTTCTC	480
TGTGA	485

What is claimed is:

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1. A synthetic gene encoding a protein normally expressed in mammalian cells wherein at least one non-preferred or less preferred codon in the natural gene encoding said mammalian protein has been replaced by a preferred codon encoding the same amino acid.
5
2. The synthetic gene of claim 1 wherein said synthetic gene is capable of expressing said mammalian protein at a level which is at least 110% of that expressed by said natural gene in an in vitro mammalian
10 cell culture system under identical conditions.
3. The synthetic gene of claim 1 wherein said synthetic gene is capable of expressing said mammalian protein at a level which is at least 150% of that expressed by said natural gene in an in vitro cell
15 culture system under identical conditions.
4. The synthetic gene of claim 1 wherein said synthetic gene is capable of expressing said mammalian protein at a level which is at least 200% of that expressed by said natural gene in an in vitro cell
20 culture system under identical conditions.
5. The synthetic gene of claim 1 wherein said synthetic gene is capable of expressing said mammalian protein at a level which is at least 500% of that expressed by said natural gene in an in vitro cell
25 culture system under identical conditions.
6. The synthetic gene of claim 1 wherein said synthetic gene is capable of expressing said mammalian protein at a level which is at least ten times that expressed by said natural gene in an in vitro cell
30 culture system under identical conditions.

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7. The synthetic gene of claim 1 wherein at least 10% of the codons in said natural gene are non-preferred codons.

5 8. The synthetic gene of claim 1 wherein at least 50% of the codons in said natural gene are non-preferred codons.

9. The synthetic gene of claim 1 wherein at least 50% of the non-preferred codons and less preferred codons present in said natural gene have been replaced by 10 preferred codons.

10. The synthetic gene of claim 1 wherein at least 90% of the non-preferred codons and less preferred codons present in said natural gene have been replaced by preferred codons.

15 11. The synthetic gene of claim 1 wherein said protein is a retroviral or lentiviral protein.

12. The synthetic gene of claim 11 wherein said protein is an HIV protein.

20 13. The synthetic gene of claim 12 wherein said protein is selected from the group consisting of gag, pol, and env.

14. The synthetic gene of claim 13 wherein said protein is gp120 or gp160.

25 15. The synthetic gene of claim 1 wherein said protein is a human protein.

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16. A method for preparing a synthetic gene
encoding a protein normally expressed by mammalian cells,
comprising identifying non-preferred and less-preferred
codons in the natural gene encoding said protein and
5 replacing one or more of said non-preferred and less-
preferred codons with a preferred codon encoding the same
amino acid as the replaced codon.

Syngp120mn

1 : CTCGAGATCC ATTGTGCTCT AAAGGGAGATA CCGGGGCCAGA CACCCCTCACC
 51 : TGCCTGGCCC AGCTGCCCTAG GCTGAGGCAA GAGAAGGCCA GAAACCATGCC
 101 : CCATGGGGTC TTGCAACCCG CTGGCCACCT TGTACCTGCT CGGGATGCTG
 151 : CTGGCTTCCG TGTAGCCAC CGAGAAGCTG TGGGTGACCG TGTACTACGG
 201 : CCGTCCCCCTG TGTGAGGAGG CCACCAACAC CCGTTTETGC CGCAGGGACG
 251 : CCAAGGCCTA CCGACACCGAG GTGACACAACG TGTGGCCAC CGAGGCTGC
 301 : GTGCCAACCG ACGCCAAACCC CGAGGAGCTG GAGCTCTGA ACCTGACCCGA
 351 : GAACTTCAAC ATGTGGAAAGA ACAACATGCT GGAGCAGATG CATGAGGACA
 401 : TCATCAGCT GTGGGACCAAG AGCTGAAAGC CGTCTCTGAA GCTGACCCCC
 451 : CTGTGCGTGA CCTGAACTG CACCCACCTG AGGAAACACCA CCAACACCAA
 501 : CAACAGCACC GCCAAACACA ACAGCAACAG CGAGGGCACC ATCAAGGGCG
 551 : CGCAGATGAA CAACTGCAGC TTCAACATCA CGACCGAGAT CGGGACAAAG
 601 : ATGCAGAAGG ATTAACCTCT GTGTACAAAG CTGGATATCG TGAGCATCGA
 651 : CAACGACACG ACCAGCTACC CGCTGATCTC CTGAAACACCC AGCGTGATCA
 701 : CCCAGGCCTG QCCCAAGATC AGCTTCGAGC CGATCCCCAT CGACTACTGC
 751 : CGGGGGGGCG QTTTCCCAT CCTGAACTGC AACGACAAGA AGTTCAAGGG
 801 : CAAGGGCAGC TCGAAGAACG TGAGCACCT CGAGTGCACC CACGGCATCC
 851 : CGGGGGGTGGT GAGCACCCAG CTCTCTGA ACGGCAGCT CGGGGAGGAG
 901 : GAGGTGGTGA TCGGCAAGCGA GAACTTCACC GACAACSCCA AGACCATCAT
 951 : CGTGACCTG AATGAGACCG TCGAGATCAA CTGCAACGGCT CGCAACTACA
 1001 : ACAACSCCAA QGGCAATCCAC ATCGGGGGCG CGGGGGCGCTT CTACACCACC
 1051 : AAGAACATCA TCGGCACCAT CGCCAGGCG CACTGCACACA TCTCTAGAGC
 1101 : CAAGTGGAAC GACACCCCTGC CGCAGATGCT GAGCAAGCTG AAGGAGGAGT
 1151 : TCAAGAACAA GACCATCGTG TTCAACCGAGA CGAGGGGGGG CGACCCCCAG
 1201 : ATCGTGATGC ACAGCTTCAA CTGGGGGGGC GAATTCTTCT ACTGCAACAC
 1251 : CGGGGGGGTG TTCAACAGCA CCTGGAACCG CGACAAACACC TCGAACACA
 1301 : CGACCCGGAG CAACAAACAT ATTACCCCTCC AGTGCAGAT CGAGCAGATC
 1351 : ATCAACATGT CGCAGGAGGT CGGCAAGGCC ATGTACGCCCC CGCCCATCGA
 1401 : GGGCCAGATC CGGTGCAGCA CGAACATCAC CGGTCTGCTG CTGACCCCCG

FIG 1

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1501 CGCGGCCACA TCCCCACAA CTGGAGATCT GAGCTCTACA AGTACAAAGGT
1551 GGTGACCCATC GAGCCCTCG CCTGGCCCG CACCAAGGCC AAGCCCGCC
1601 TGGTGCAGCG CAGAAGGCC TAAACCCCG CC (SEQ ID NO:34)

FIG 1
(SHEET 2 OF 4)

Syngp160mn

1 ACCGAGAAGC TGTGGGTGAC CTTTACTAC CGCGTAAAGG CTTGGAAAGGA
 51 GCGCACCCACG AGCTTCTTCTT GCGCGAGCGA GCGCGAGGCG TACGACACCG
 101 ATGTCGACAA CTTTGGGGCC AGCGAGGTTT CCGTACCCAC CGACCCCCAAC
 151 CCCGAGGAGG TTGAGCTCTT GAACTGAGC GAGAAGTTCA ACGATGGAA
 201 GAAACACATG CTGGACAGA TGCATGAGG CACCATGAGC CTGCGGACC
 251 AGAGCTGAA GCGCTTCTTG AGCTGACCC CGCTTCTCTT GACCTGAAAC
 301 TCGACCGATG TTAGGAACAC GACCAACACC AACAAACAGCA CGCGGCGAA
 351 GAAACACAAAC AGCGAGGCGA CGATGAGGCG CGCGGAGATG AAAGAACTGAA
 401 CCTTCACAT CACCGCCAG ACGCGGACA AGATCGAGA CGAGTACCCC
 451 TTTCTTACG AGCTGGATACT CGTGGACATC CACAAACGCA CGACCGACCA
 501 CGCGCTGATG CGCTGGAAACG CGAGCTGATG CGCGGAGGCG CGCGGAAAGA
 551 TCACTTGGCGA GCGCGGCGCG AGCGCTTCTT CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG
 601 AGCTTCTGAGT GCAACGAAACG GAACTTCTAGC CGCAAGGGCGA CTGCGAAGAA
 651 CGTGGACCC : TCGAGCGA CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGTGGACCC
 701 AGCTTCTGAGT GAACTTCTAGC CGCGGCGCG AGCGCTTCTT GATGCGACG
 751 GAGGACTTCA CGGACAAACCG CGAGACCCAT ACCTGACCC TGAATGAGAO
 801 CGTGGACGATC AACTGACCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG
 851 AGATCGGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG
 901 ATCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG
 951 CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG
 1001 CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG
 1051 AACTGACCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG
 1101 CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG
 1151 ATATTACCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG
 1201 CGGGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG
 1251 CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG
 1301 AGACCGGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG
 1351 AAGTGGAGAT CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG
 1401 CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG

FIG 1

1500 - 2000

1451 CGGCCCCCAT CCCCCCCCCC TTCTTGGCTT TCTTGGGGCC CCCCCCCCCC
1501 ACCATGGGGG CCCCCAGGCT GACCTTGACC ATCGAGGGCC CCTCTCTCT
1551 GAGCGGCATC GTGCCAGGAG AGAACAAACCT CCTCCCCCCC ATCGAGGGCC
1601 AGCAGCATAT GTTCCAGCTC ACCTGTGGG CCATCAAGCA CCTCGAGGCC
1651 CGCTGTCTCG CTTGGAGG CTACCTGAG CACCGAGGCC TCTTGGCTT
1701 CTGGGGCTTC TCGGGAAAGC TGATCTCAC CACGACGGTA CCTGGAAAC
1751 CCTCTGGAG CAACAGAGG CTGGACGACA TCTGGAAACAA CATGACCTCG
1801 ATCGAGTGGG AGCCGAGAT CGATAACTAC ACCAGCTCA TCTACAGCTT
1851 CCTGGAGGAAG AGCCAGACCC AGCAGGAGAA GAACGAGGAG GAGCTCTGG
1901 ACCTGGACAA CTGGGGAGC CTGTGGAACT CCTTGACAT CACCAACTCG
1951 CTGGGGTACA TCAAAATCTT CATCATGATT CTGGGGGGCC TCTGGCTT
2001 CGCGATCTG TTGGCTTCTG TGACCATCTG CAAACCTGCG CCCCCGGGCT
2051 ACAGCCCCCTG GAGCTCCAG ACCGGGGGGG CCTTGACCGG CCCCCGGGAC
2101 CGGGGGGAGG GATGGAGGA GGAGGGGGCC GAGCGGACCC CGGACACCG
2151 CGCGAGGCTG GTGCACTGGT TCTGGCGAT CATCTGGTC GACCTCCGCA
2201 CCTGTCTCTG GTTCAGCTAC CACCAACCGG ACCTCTCTG GATGGGGGGCC
2251 CGCGATCTGG AACTCTTAGG CGGGGGGGCC TGGGAGGTGC TGAAGTACTG
2301 CTGGAAACCTG CTGGAGTATT GGAGGGAGGA CCTGAACTCC AGGGGGGTGA
2351 CCTGTCTGAA CGGGGGGGG ATCGGGCTGG CGGAGGGGAC CGACCCCTG
2401 ATCGAGGTGC TTGAGAGGGC CGGGGGGGG ATCGTGACCA TCCCCGGGGG
2451 CATCCGCCAG TGGCTGAGA CGGGGGCTCT 3 (SEQ ID NO:3)

FIG. 1
(SHEET 4 OF 4)

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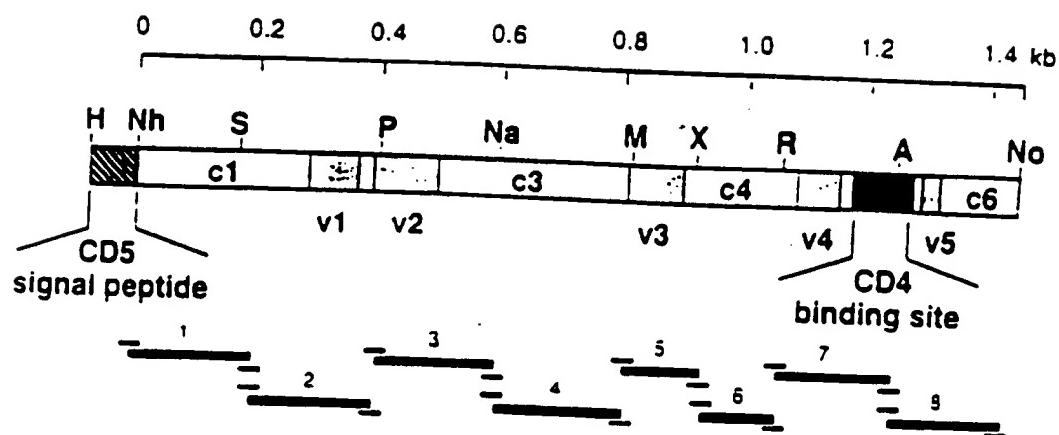


FIGURE 2

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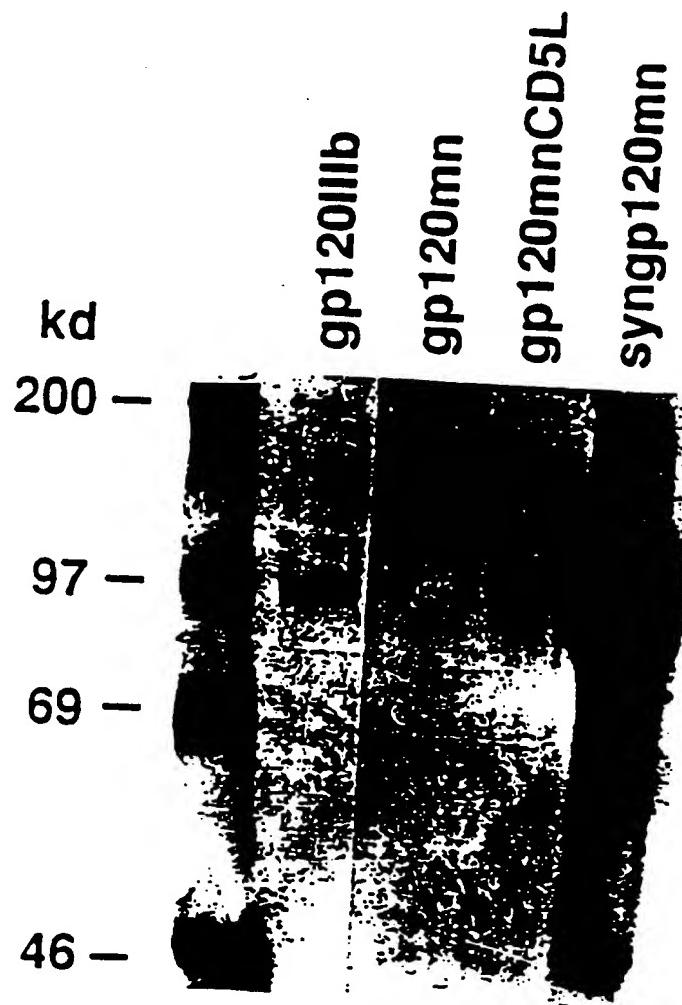


FIGURE 3

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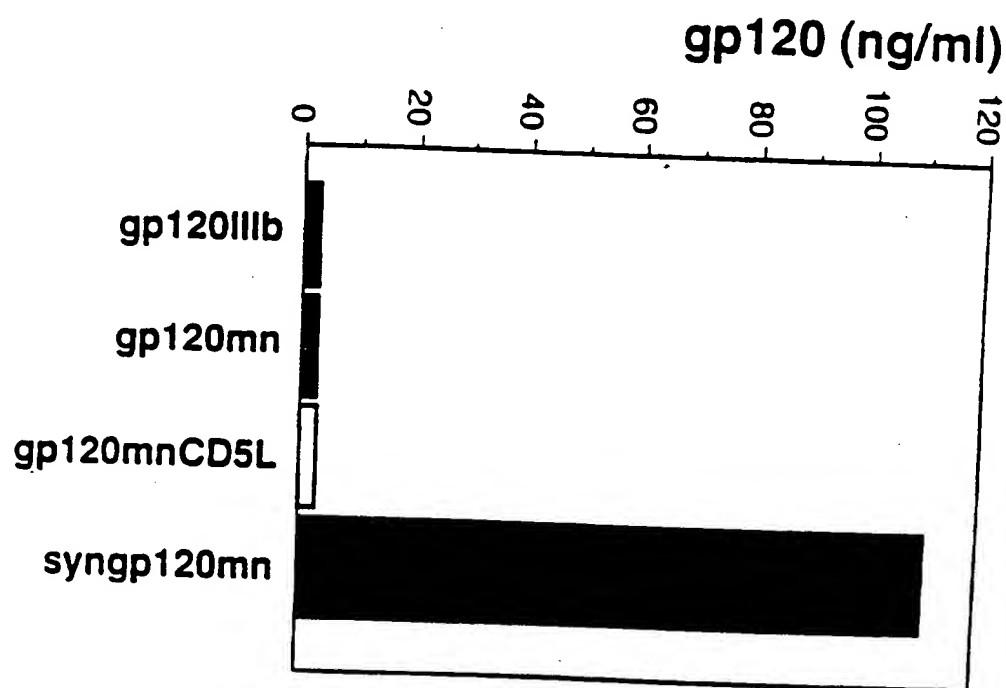


FIGURE 4

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<i>>e_7</i> 1D#3C env	M	N	P	V	I	S	T	L	L	S	V	I.	Q	M	S	R	C	Q		
<i>e_7</i> 1D#3)-wt	→atg	aat	cca	gta	ata	agt	ata	aca	tta	tta	ttt	atg	gtt	ttt	caa	atg	aga	gga	caa	
env	R	V	I	S	L.	T	A	C	L	V	N	Q	N	L.	R	L	D	C	R	
wt	agg	aat	aca	atg	tta	aca	yca	tgt	tta	gta	aat	caa	aat	tgg	aga	tta	aat	tgt	aga	cat
env	E	N	N	T	N	L.	P	I	Q	H	E	F	S	L.	T	R	E	K	K	
wt	gag	aat	aca	cct	tgg	cca	ata	caa	cat	gaa	ttt	tca	tta	acg	cgt	gaa	aaa	aaa	aaa	
env	H	V	L	S	G	T	L	G	V	P	E	H	T	Y	R	S	R	V	N	
wt	cac	gtg	ctg	tca	ggc	acc	ctg	ggg	gtt	ccc	atc	cag	cat	gag	ttc	agc	acc	cga	gag	aag
env	F	S	D	R	F	I	K	V	L	T	I.	A	N	F	T	T	K	D	E	
wt	ttt	agt	gat	aga	tcc	ata	aaa	gtt	tta	aca	tta	gtt	aaa	ttt	aca	aca	aaa	gat	gaa	ggc
env	D	Y	H	C	E	L	R	V	S	G	Q	N	P	'T	S	S	N	K	T	
wt	ttc	agt	gac	cgc	ttt	atc	aag	gtc	ctt	act	cta	gcc	aac	ttc	acc	acc	aag	gat	gag	ggc
env	N	V	I	R	D	K	L	V	K	C	C	C	Q	N	P	'T	S	S	C	
wt	aat	gtt	atg	tgt	gag	ctc	aga	gtt	aaa	gtt	gga	gtt	aaa	atc	cca	aca	aaa	gtt	aaa	act
env	S	W	L	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	S	I.	S	I.	I.	L	V	Q	N	T'		
wt	agt	tgg	tta	tta	tta	tta	tta	tta	atg	tta	gtt	gtt	gtt	caa	atc	atc	atc	atc	atc	act
env	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	I.	
wt	tta	tga	ctg	tga	tta															

FIGURE 6

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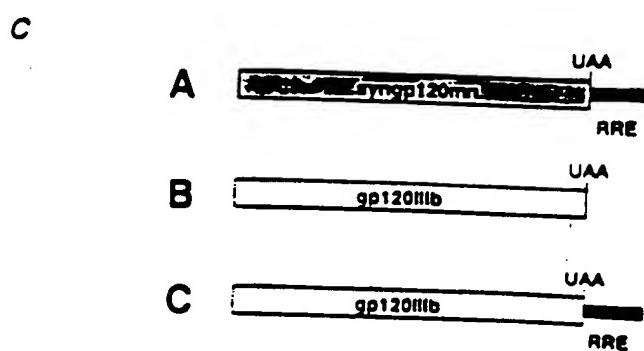
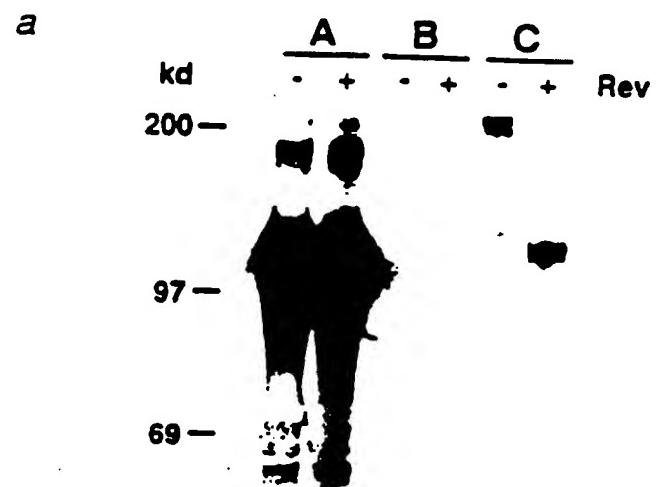


FIGURE 5

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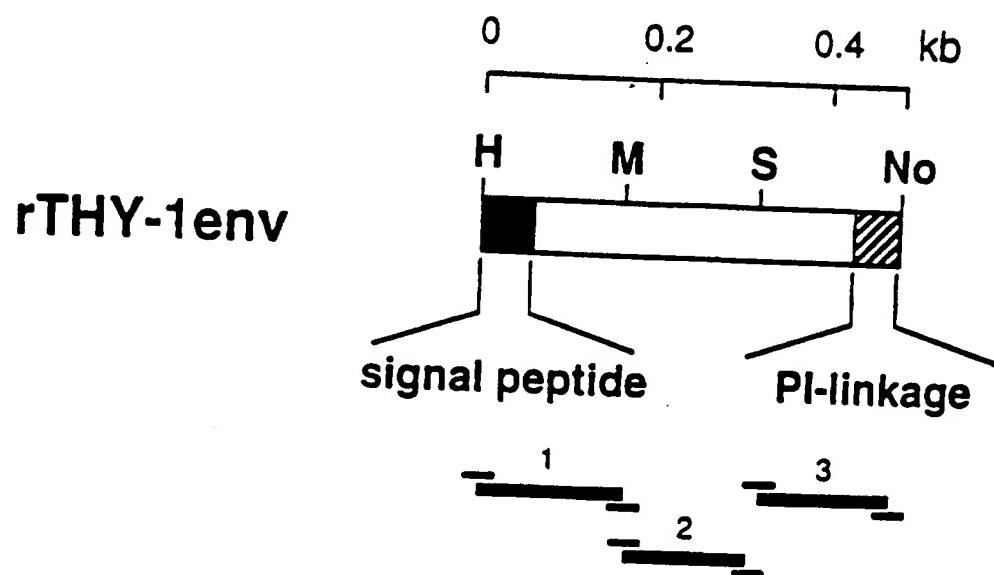


FIGURE 7

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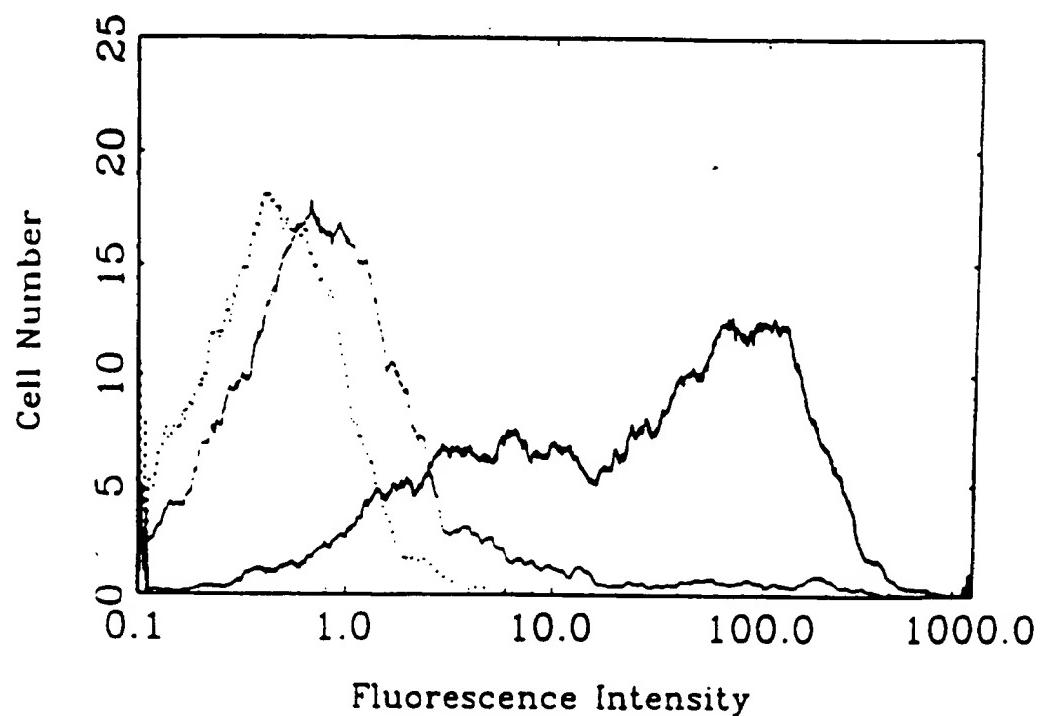
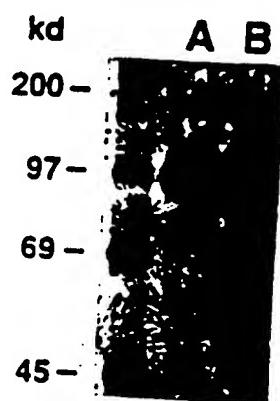
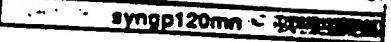


FIGURE 8

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a*b*

A  UAA

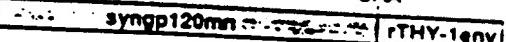
B  UAA

FIGURE 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/11511

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :Please See Extra Sheet.
US CL :Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : Please See Extra Sheet.

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
Please See Extra Sheet.

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US. A. 5,270,171 (CERCEK ET AL.) 14 December 1993, see column 34, lines 32-48.	1-16
Y	Nucleic Acids Research, Volume 18, Number 4, issued 1990, McCarrey, "Molecular evolution of the human Pfk-2 retroposon", pages 949-955, see entire document.	1-16
Y	Japanese Journal of Cancer Research, Volume 80, issued March 1989, Kamiya et al., "Transformation of NIH3T3 Cells with Synthetic c-Ha-ras Genes", pages 200-203, see entire document.	1-16

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"E"	earlier document published on or after the international filing date
"I"	document which may throw doubt on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reasons (as specified)
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"Z"	document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 OCTOBER 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

03 NOV 1995

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Authorized officer

JAMES KETTER

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/11511

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:
IPC (6):

C12N 15/09, 15/12, 15/33, 15/64

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:
US CL :

S36/23.5, 23.72; 435/172.3

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched

Classification System: U.S.

S36/23.5, 23.72; 435/172.3

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Documentation other than minimum documentation that are included in the fields searched:
NONE

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):
APS, MEDLINE EXPRESS

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In. national application No.
PCT/US95/11511

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	Nucleic Acids Research, Volume 16, Number 17, issued 1988, Sharp et al., "Codon usage patterns in <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> , <i>Schizosaccharomyces pombe</i> , <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> and <i>Homo sapiens</i> ; a review of the considerable within-species diversity", pages 8207-8211, see entire document.	1-16
Y	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA, Volume 83, issued November 1986, Newgard et al., "Sequence analysis of the cDNA encoding human liver glycogen phosphorylase reveals tissue-specific codon usage", pages 8132-8136, see entire document.	1-16
Y	Gene, Volume 46, issued 1986, Coulombe et al., "Expression of a synthetic human interferon- α_1 gene with modified nucleotide sequence in mammalian cells", pages 89-95, see entire document.	1-16